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PAES the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VO. XV NO. 156

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1936

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSUR-
ANCE is easy. INDIAN
INSURANCE COM-
PANIES are ready
with their service.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

India's Test Status At Stake?

PROTEST AGAINST KHATANS CIRCULAR Bombay usinssmen Resent Short-Circuiting Procedure

MEMBER BODIES DEPRIVED OF CHOICE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN INDO- JAP. RAIL PARLEYS

BOMBAY, June 30. Considerable sentiment prevails in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other allied commercial bodies of Bombay over the circular issued by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, regarding the names of three representatives, namely Mr. P. K. Khan, Lala Sri Ram and Sir Rahimtoola Khan, to advise the Government of India in the forthcoming Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.

The procedure adopted by the representatives sent in 1933 namely, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Lala Sri Ram to advise the Government of India in the Indo-Japanese trade talks, was elected by the member bodies of the Federation.

It will be recalled that earlier

AMARNATH'S ABSENCE IS A DECISIVE FACTOR IN LOSS OF MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 30.

As a result of to-day's game and the past record of the present Indian Tourists, the Imperial Cricket Conference may have to consider whether India should be given three tests in future.

To-day's defeat is mainly due to bad fielding, which became very conspicuous, for dropped catches were making even schoolboys from the enclosures laugh heartily.

If at any time Indians showed enthusiasm to run swiftly, it was at the end of the game when the two Naidus, Nissar, and Palia captured stumps as mementos of the match.

Unlike Saturday, to-day, Vizianagram was at bay in trying bowlers and placing the field.

The lessons from the first Test are:

Firstly, Amarnath's absence is a decisive factor in the loss of the match; Secondly, Hindlekar could show the veterans how to play in times of crisis;

Thirdly, Major C. K. Naidu and Wazir Ali ought not to have been played as the former was out of form and the latter is still suffering from injury to his finger; and

Fourthly, Indians must act as eagles in the field, instead of acting as showmen in Punch and Judy show.

Working Committee

No Formal Sitting Of Congress Cabinet But Leaders Busy With Parleys At Mahatma's Residence

WARDHAGANJ, June 30.

Contrary to expectations, the Working Committee did not have its sitting this afternoon, but according to a member of the Committee had informal discussions. Shortly after lunch, Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhubabhai Desai, Rajagopalachari and one or two others went to Gandhiji's residence and had prolonged discussions with him. It is not clear what was the nature of these discussions and what they were related to and how these were necessitated. The fact remains that the Committee which was to have resumed its sitting at 2-30 p.m. did not meet. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and party returned to the meeting place only at seven.

Enquiries at Seth Jammal's

hungalow where the Working Committee meeting is taking place, failed to elicit any information, excepting the fact that the Committee is still in the midst of important discussion and had not come to any conclusions.

The Congress President confirmed this in reply to a note sent to him by a group of journalists asking for a statement.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply said that he could not issue any statement, as they were still in the midst of discussion of some matters.

The Committee meets again at eight to-morrow morning.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

The Parliamentary Committee is meeting at one to-morrow. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Dr. Chaitram Gidwani and members of Parliamentary Committee are already here, and the rest are expected to arrive to-morrow.

It is understood that during informal discussions, the question of co-operation between Indian National Congress and the Congress Nationalist Party during the forthcoming elections was also raised, but no decision was taken.—A.P.

CONGRESS CABINET & PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES

Wardha Discussions May Lead To Issue Of Statement

WARDHAGANJ, June 30. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appears to have been with Mahatma Gandhi for a long time last night, probably having a full and free discussion. Naturally the Committee resumed sitting later than the scheduled time.

Mr. Jammal Bajaj visited Gandhiji this morning, presumably to keep him fully informed of the developments. The Committee resumed sitting at 8 a.m. and continued discussion till 12 noon when there was a brief adjournment for lunch.

The General Secretary informed the journalists that there was nothing to communicate to the press. The Committee meets again at 2-30 this afternoon.

No indication is given regarding the discussions. It is however, understood that they related to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent speeches. Probably a statement will be issued this evening.—A.P.

EARLIER MESSAGES:

COALITION WITH NATIONALISTS

WARDHAGANJ, June 30. The Working Committee resumed its sitting at 8 in the morning and adjourned at 12 o'clock. The Committee re-assembles at 2-30 p.m. and it is hoped that the business will be over by the evening.

The "United Press" understands that the Committee had a keen discussion on the question of coalition with the Nationalist Party in the forthcoming elections. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had another meeting with Gandhiji last night.—United Press.

BY-ELECTIONS IN CONGRESS COMMITTEES

WARDHAGANJ, June 30.

The Congress Working Committee has adopted the following two resolutions under article 12 (E) of the Lucknow Constitution.

The Working Committee rules that any person ceasing to be a member of his Provincial Committee shall also cease to function thereafter, provided all such vacancies and circumstances under which the same might have occurred shall be forthwith reported to the Working Committee.

BY-ELECTION

It was also resolved that in any constituency where for any reason a by-election of delegates becomes necessary the member entitled to vote and be a candidate for and shall be (a) Those included in the list in Article Six (A), and (b) New names enrolled since the closing of the said list and three months prior to that by-election.

Enquiries show that the first resolution was necessitated by the Constitutions of some Provincial Congress Committees, particularly the United Provinces Congress Committee, which disqualify a person absent for a stipulated number of consecutive meetings from continuing as a member, thereby automatically debaring him from continuing as delegate to any special session that may be convened.

The Working Committee having approved such a constitution the consequential ruling was necessitated.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SENSATION IN LEAGUE MEETING

GENEVA, June 30.

Three or four people, including an Italian journalist, were arrested in the public galleries of the League this evening, following a series of scuffles. The outbreak of booing and whistling led to the summoning of police and loud applause greeted the arrest of the Italian.

Earlier Van Zeeland in his speech declared that their difficulties were great but if they were determined to overcome them they would assure a better basis for the future of the world.

The Italian note was then handed in. It contains 16 pages, expresses the conviction that the League requires reform and declares that Italy is willing to collaborate therein.—Reuter's Special.

REACTION IN ROME

ROME, June 30.

Negus's admission to League meeting has caused bad impression in Italy and it is regarded as a setback to Italian offer to co-operate with Europe and the League.—Reuter.

Floods And Tornado May Hit

TORNADO HAVING KARACHI

Considers that the damage done by the tornado at Karachi, June 30.

A severe tornado, the force of which was never experienced in living memory, passed over Drigh Road Military Station and Air Port, leaving in its path destruction behind.

The velocity of the storm according to the Meteorological Department, was 81 miles per hour. This was followed by rain and within five minutes corrugated roofs of numerous houses were blown off and several trees and poles uprooted.

Several casualties were reported, according to an unconfirmed report. Three British officers, one Indian officer were killed. Considerable damage to the Air Port is also reported.—United Press.

SANDSTORM KARACHI

Details now available of the damage caused by the sandstorm which was accompanied by shower show that in the civil aerodrome the roof of Customs House extension was blown away, and the Imperial Airways menials' quarters wreck while the airport with a moor mast and hangar luckily escaped. Further, there was no more on the landing ground at time of the storm. Outside the aerodrome buildings damaged include the Post Office and Quartermasters. The only foreigner that Karachi witnessed at time of what was a terrifying sandstorm was a blinding sand raising clouds of dust. The storm visited Karachi at that busy time with the velocity as it attained at Drigh Road, the damage would have been incalculable.—A.P.

RAVI RECORDS RISE

LAHORE, June 30. A twelve-foot rise in the Ravi to-day in the Ravi. While the rise so far is not dangerous,

ENGLAND WIN FIRST TEST

Indians All Out For Ninety-three In Second Innings

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 30. England won the first Test Match of present Indian tour by nine wickets.

Final Scores:—

INDIA (First Innings) 147

INDIA (2nd Innings) 93

ENGLAND (First Innings) 134

ENGLAND (2nd Innings) 108

At Lord's the weather is unsettled, and the wicket is drying slowly after the overnight rain.

Start has been delayed. Inspection will be made at 11-30.

Weather continued unsettled with showers and bursts of sunshine. Inspection at 2-15 p.m. revealed slow recovery and another inspection was made at 3 p.m.

The gates were opened at 3 p.m. and 2,000 scrambled in. Verity completing his last night's unfinished over had Vizianagram caught in the gully before a run was scored.

There will be no tea interval in accordance with the local rule. Robins found the pitch lifeless and unresponsive to spin. Allen went on at 90. C. S. Nayudu punishing a short-lit ball gave a catch at long leg and Hardstaff made a marvellous right-handed catch. Palia was caught at extra cover. He batted for 85 minutes with extreme patience. Indian innings lasted 165 minutes.

Indians were all out for 93 runs. In Indians' second innings, Allen took five for 43 and Verity four for 17.

England's Second Innings

Requiring 107 runs to win, England went in with Mitchell and Gimblett, Hindlekar keeping the wicket. The start was sensational. Nissar after spreading sawdust liberally had Mitchell caught in gully, his third ball flying from the handle and Merchant making sure of the catch (0-1-0). Gimblett batted confidently after a slow start and twice sent Nissar to the boundary. Turnbull was 18 minutes before scoring. At the end of half an hour, the score was 21 for one.

Turnbull played a restrained game, leaving Gimblett to do the scoring. The latter was hooking and driving finely. Amarsingh gave only 14 runs in nine overs after which he was rested in.

(Continued on page 7.)

NEGUS' CHARGE SHEET AGAINST POWERS

"I Appeal To League To Intervene And Save My Broken People"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, June 30. The Emperor of Abyssinia was cheered when he arrived at the League building, a frail and dignified figure.

Meanwhile, the Assembly had begun, and Mr. Eden was reading the letter of resignation of Dr. Benes. There was no demonstration when the Emperor entered the hall.

Van Zeeland, Premier of Belgium has been elected President of the Assembly.

It is understood that the Emperor intends to deliver a long speech in Amharic, in which he will urge the continuance of Sanctions.

M. Motta, (Switzerland), opposed the idea of the Emperor speaking, but Mr. De Valera supported the Emperor's wish to speak.

Finally, it was decided that the matter be left to the Emperor in consultation with the President of the Assembly.

EMPEROR'S SPEECH

Speaking with dignity and utmost bitterness the Negus indicted Italy and the League alike.

The Emperor addressed the Assembly after Cantillo (Argentina) had eloquently pleaded for the non-recognition of territorial acquisitions obtained by force and hinted that Argentina would be obliged to reconsider her membership, if practical universality of the principle of justice was not secured.

POISON GAS WARFARE

Halle Selassie in a moving declaration dwelt on the horrors of poisonous gas warfare sprayed across the countryside by groups of nine to eighteen planes exterminating soldiers, civilians and cattle and poisoning pastures and drinking water.

"To denounce these terrible tactics, nobody but myself supported by comrades in arms who have seen them would be adequate here in Geneva." Hence I come to bear witness to the crime against my people.

The Negus emphasised that efforts for the unity of Ethiopia

were checked by Italian machinations. Italy had been preparing for war for fourteen years, but the situation would not have taken the turn it has taken, if a certain European country had not felt it necessary to obtain the friendship of Italy. The Secret Treaty had really affected the whole course of events. When fifty-two countries here in October, including some of the strongest in the world, assured me that the aggressor would not be successful, I had confidence that the League would triumph. After contrasting the embargoes preventing Ethiopia getting supplies with Italy's abundance of munitions, the Negus asked what real assistance the fifty-two States had granted to Abyssinia under the Covenant.

IS IT NEUTRALITY?

I refused all Italian proposals to my own advantage to betray my own people. I am defending the cause of small nations. Three European countries did not apply Sanctions. Other governments while proclaiming adherence to the League principles took every step to prevent principles being put into action. Our appeals for financial assistance were ignored. "Where is Article Sixteen?" The Djibouti Railway was denied to us, but is now used by the Italians for the army of occupation. "Is that neutrality?" "The problem cannot be settled in this manner. The whole international morality is at stake. I appeal to the League to intervene and save my broken people. God and history will remember your judgment."—Reuter.

PUNJAB MEMBERS ON A. I. C. C.

LAHORE, June 30.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Lala Duni Chand of Ambala and Master Nandlal have been elected to the A. I. C. C.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—A Graduate B.A., B.T. or B.A., S.T.C. with second language Sanskrit. Apply immediately to the Secretary, A. V. School, Ankav via Vasad. (6466).

Wanted a qualified, competent and experienced coach to coach up a student for I.C.S. examination. Apply with testimonials and qualifications to Box No. 6463, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young energetic and well experienced persons for the Fancy Department. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3459).

Wanted: Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6475).

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Modern Economic Development. He should be able to teach Commercial Law to B.Com. classes. Apply immediately stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to S. R. Rallan, Principal. (3458)

Wanted at once Kerosene Refiner from Crude Oil. M.Sc. Radio Engineer, Stenographer (Parsi), Typist-Clerk, B.A., B.T. & S.T.C. Teachers, Lady Teachers, Christians and Anglo-Indians. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Rajabhadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort. (6480).

Wanted a Bill Collector. Salary Rupees fifty per month. Cash security rupees three hundred essential. Also canvassers for High class Silk Suits, Shirts, etc. Liberal Commission. Apply Box No. 6469, "Bombay Chronicle."

Furniture Workshop Foreman accustomed to best-class work required at once. Must be capable of estimating, full sizing working drawings, controlling labour and issuing materials. Only experienced men need apply. Write full details in confidence to Box No. 3443, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from female doctors (M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S.) for the post of House-Surgeon to Obstetrician and Gynaecologist in Vadilal Sarabhai and Chinal Maternity Hospitals, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 75 p.m. with free boarding and lodging for a period of six months renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent before 8th July, 1936. The selected candidate will be required to join duties immediately. Preference will be given to an M.B.B.S. female doctor. (3455).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Christian young man familled seeks immediate employment, Clerk-Typist. Honest and willing worker. Any salary. Good references. Please reply Box 6460, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-63, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23513. (6472).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Shop or residential 3 rooms and bath-room, newly painted, rent moderate. Apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty Sea-Face. (6479).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Parents! Visit the Infant and Primary Classes for the benefit of your children. Highly qualified European teacher many years experience in India and abroad. Garden House, Dadyseth Road, Chowpatty. (6473).

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6457).

Matriculates, passed or incomplete, have fitting courses. Education cheap and efficient. Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra (Bellary). (6474).

Desai's Coaching Classes for Senior or Cambridge Examination. Apply for prospectus Principal, Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao (6458).

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

New term for London Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants' Chamber's Courses commences at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Apply immediately. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (6448).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted energetic and experienced Agents for a First Class British Life Office for all important Stations of Gujarat and Kathiawar on splendid terms. Apply Box No. 3438, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Reliable Sole Selling Agents and Distributors for Specified territories on attractive terms for Mathur & Manzoor's Hydrogen Peroxide, a product of superior quality approved and purchased by all Medical authorities. Apply Mathur and Manzoor Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Cawnpore (India). (6476).

We have a lucrative side-line for Insurance Agents. Apply personally—Eastern Electric and Engineering Company, 175, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6436).

Wanted: By an up-to-date and progressive Indian Life Office an influential and productive Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency who will be promoted as Branch Secretary early. Highly lucrative and enviable opportunity for a really efficient worker. Please apply to Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle."

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted good property upto Rs. 25,000 in good locality, realising substantial monthly rent. (Brokers need not apply). Reply to Box No. 6478, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Star of Iran Restaurant, Corner of Meadows and Dalal Streets, Fort. Phone No. 27548. High class Restaurant and Provision Stores. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolates. High Class Aerated Waters, Soda, Lemon, Falooda, Ice-cream, Cold drink, etc. Fresh Cake As. 8 per doz. Always ready. Special Rooms for Ladies and Families. Your valued patronage is solicited. (6481).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Motual Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for 25 Shares, Nos. 309770-74, 424610-11, 251268-75 and 55702-11 of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bomanji Cursetji Sidhwa, have been lost, or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned that duplicate certificates will be issued to the above party unless any claimant to these shares intimates his claim to the Company's Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, within a week. 3453

MOTORISTS

"STEAMY" WINDSCREENS. ACRISTOL the only preparation that successfully prevents that MONSOON danger of "fogging". Also for spectacles and all glass surfaces.

Re. 1/8, and Rs. 2, per bottle. Sole Makers:—**LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,** 274, Hornby Road Bombay.

Public Notices.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOOLS.

Two 18 Passengers Crossley Buses in perfect running order with newly built bodies are for sale for reasonable price. Can be inspected at Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalla Tank Road. (6471)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A REPAIR SHOP OR FACTORY.

To be let on a reasonable rent one big open space with sheds most suitable for a Repair Mechanic Works or Small Factory. Apply ESTATE MANAGER, Daroo-wala Bros., Tanker Villa Estate, Gowalla Tank Road. (6470)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that POONAMCHAND GAJAJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of perpetual Pazardari tenure, containing by admeasurement 561 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5540, and Cadastral Survey No. 908 of Girgaum Division together with the message tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward Nos. 2216 (2) and 2218, Street Nos. 1-3 and 6, all which premises are situated at and on the Northern side of Duncan Road—otherwise called Falkland Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the North and East by the property of Bacheobai, widow of Dorabji Burjorji Cooper, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhunibhoy and partly by Falkland Road Cross Lane and on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Dada Haji Rahimtulla and partly by that of Shivanarayan Saheb Guru of Dakh Haran Temple and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants. Dated this 29th day of June 1936. LAM & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3450

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. NO. 10 OF 1936.

In the matter of the INDIAN COY.'S ACT.

and In the matter of the BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD., & Reduced.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., & Reduced Petitioners. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees ten lacs to Rupees eight lacs. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 1st day of June, 1936, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company at Shalkh Memon Street, Bombay or at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re 1 (one).

Any person, who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company, and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered, must on or before the 17th day of July, 1936 send in his name and address, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital. Dated this 27th day of June, 1936.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the said Company. 3461.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

The appointment of Messrs. D. BYRAMJI & CO. as Chief Agents of the Company for Bombay and Suburbs is TERMINATED from the 1st July, 1936. LALJI NARANJJI & CO., Managing Agents, Jupiter General Insee. Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (3460)

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1936 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account made up to 31st March 1936.

2nd.—To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation under Clause 93 of the Articles.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1936, to FRIDAY, the 24th July, 1936 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board, HORMUSJEE SONS & Co., Agents. Bombay, 19th June 1936.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL SAKOOR HAJI RAHIMTULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY. All that piece or parcel of land formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but now redeemed containing by admeasurement (856) eight hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts together with the stables erected on a part thereof, situate at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510, New No. 2509, Old Survey No. 573 and New Survey No. 1/7880 and Cadastral Survey No. 1347 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 324 and 328 and Street Nos. 20-30, 29-31 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property formerly of one Dada Hurlji but now belonging to Nana Govindrao Jaykar, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to D'Souza and partly belonging to D'Ga but now belonging to L. J. S. D'Souza, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Nanabhoj Bhownani-shankar but now belonging to Vallabhdas Murlidhar, on or towards the West by the Benham Hall Lane aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of June 1936. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3454.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 731 of 1935 (Ahmed Haji Haroon vs. Bai Alyshabai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Ornaments such as 4 diamond bracelets, ruby and diamond rings, diamond ear-studs, marquis rings, diamond links, etc. ruby lockets, ear-studs, rings, etc. Gold bangles, necklaces, ear-studs, bracelets, watch, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Parbhudas Vandravandas Kapa, and Mangaldas Ranchhodas, surviving Trustees of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamdas deceased appointed by the Bombay High Court Suit No. 801 of 1917, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Thursday, 2nd July, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the said Malad property pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 7th October 1921 made in the said Suit.

MALAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message tenement or bungalow standing thereon, measuring about 617 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards East and North by the fields of Hari Gangaji on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Ghore Bunder and on or towards the South partly by the fields of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and partly by the field of the said Hari Gangaji.

For further particulars & conditions of sale, please apply to the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. one undersigned.

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AROUND THE COURTS

James George Saml, who was arrested on April 29 last by the Mahim Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust, was sentenced to an aggregate period of two years' rigorous imprisonment on 10 counts.

The criminal breach of trust is in respect of five bicycles, which he had hired from several shops in the Dadar locality, as well as in respect of watches, typewriters, gramophones and various other materials, which he hired in the same manner and pledged.

All the property was recovered.

The accused was sentenced to-day as above by A. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar.

The Vigilance Bench of the C.I.D. arrested for persons, said to be engaged in "sta" gambling, when they raided last night a home in Byramji Wadi, situated on the Par. Village Road, Parel. They were produced before the Dadar Magistrate this morning.

The persons arrested are: Bakkrishna Panji, Ganpat Bhagwan, Sharda Ramji and Balaji Devji.

It is alleged that Bakkrishna was found in possession of "sutta" chits and mules including marked ones, which were found keeping a watch and thus assisting in the work of a gambling house.

It was further alleged that he was found in possession of a whistle, which he used to signal the arrival of raiding party.

Siddaram Baloo are alleged to have been and gaming beside the house while Bakkrishna was receiving bets.

As inquiries incomplete, the prosecution asked for remand of the accused to custody till July 1. The Magistrate, however, extended the bail period till that date.

The hospital of a friend was grossly abused when Mutuamy Kurpa Pillay was allowed to sleep in the room of his friend Joseph Anton Fernandez at Convent Road, on the night of 29th April. It was alleged he made away with a watch chain valued at Rs. 3.

The accused was arrested yesterday by P. M. and handed over to the Mahim Police, who produced him before the Vigilance Bench of the C.I.D.

All these go with the complaint and did not make any complaint but were looking out for the accused. His efforts were rewarded by a reward of Rs. 200.

Subsequent inquiries revealed that the accused had sold the watch to one Sharda Ramji Yaman a shopkeeper, for Rs. 3. The shopkeeper admitted the sale and produced receipt there-of dated May 2.

Since the he wanted to make further enquiries of the antecedents, he was remanded to custody.

Fourteen persons were arrested last night at V. Bunder and Mirza Ali Khateeb following gambling raid by the Byculla Police and by the provision of Gambling Squad.

The names of arrested persons in one of the cases are: Ramswami Mahar, Sumar Ramswami, Jagavallu Ramnivas Nandu.

In the other, the accused are: Abdul Kader, Abbu Bhaker Gulam omad, Ali Sayed, Vithalkhand, Kima Haja, Dasa Phani, Sand Bagdo, Ismail Yt Mohammed Amir and Benja Patil.

The accused were offered bail of Rs. 250 each, and in default were ordered to be remanded into custody till July 6th.

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BOMBAY, Tuesday.

All the accused were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, today, and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Motor Accidents

Two motor accidents, in one of which a boy of ten died on the spot, were reported to the city police this afternoon. Police are investigating and it is expected that some arrests will be made in the connection.

It would appear that at about 1.50 A.M. a motor car was proceeding along the Mazagaon Road just as it came near the Mazagaon Tram Terminus, a Christian boy about 10 years old, suddenly ran across the road.

The driver swerved the car to the right, with a view to avoid the boy, but the mudguard struck the boy and knocked him down. He died on the spot.

Deputy Inspector Wilkinson of the Dongri Police Station, arrived on the spot immediately and had the dead body removed to the morgue. Further enquiries are in progress.

In the second accident, Pitey Bhooosa, a Maratha mango seller, was going along the Victoria Gardens Road, with a basket of mangoes on his head. A car was proceeding towards the Port, and as the mango vendor was in the way, the driver blew the horn.

It is stated that the mango vendor got confused and was knocked down by the car. He sustained a simple fracture of the leg and has been removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Further enquiries are in progress.

Alleged Traffic In Girls

The story of how two women were alleged to have procured young girls for immoral purposes in Kakadwadi and Kandewadi (Girgaum) was narrated before Mr. Mathelone, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, Girgaum, today, when Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Vigilance Branch (C.I.D.) produced Avdabal Vinayak Chitnis (45) and Anasuya Nathu (35) on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

In applying for the remand of the accused to police custody the police officer stated that on receiving information that the accused were carrying on immoral traffic, Mr. P. G. Naik, a worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association made a preliminary inquiry and paid a visit to the place on June 22nd.

The accused promised, it was alleged, to bring a girl and book gharry hire for him. The matter was at this stage placed in the hands of the police to take proper action.

Bogus Customer
On Monday evening, a bogus customer with marked money was sent to the place with Mr. Naik and Deputy Inspector Salaskar and Sub-Inspectors Patankar and Jayawant followed him. A young girl was alleged to have been brought by the accused from outside and the first accused was paid Rs. 6 (marked coins).

At this stage on a signal, the police rushed in and arrested the accused.

The accused were offered bail of Rs. 250 each, and in default were ordered to be remanded into custody till July 6th.

Passenger's Suit For Damages Dismissed

Judgment was delivered by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge. Small



Bombay had heavy rainfall on Sunday last and most of the streets were flooded: Sandhurst Road under water.



People wading through a flooded road in Dadar, where accumulation of knee-deep water necessitated suspension of all vehicular traffic.

Causes Court, Bombay, in the suit filed by Ahmed Jamshid Mohamed Munshi, a merchant residing at Nana's Peth, Poon, to recover from the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co., Ltd., etc., Rs. 2,000 for damages due to injury while travelling in a railway train.

It was stated for the plaintiff that he started for Mathura on July 27, 1934, at midnight by the Delhi Express. The train reached Chattrapur station about nine o'clock next morning, and plaintiff alighted from the train with a "lota" to get water. Plaintiff was informed that the water pipe was at a distance, and that the train was about to start. So he turned back and got into the train. While closing the door after him, the shutter of the window fell on his left hand, causing injury to the middle finger.

Plaintiff alleged that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant company in not taking proper care of the fixing of the shutters of the window of the compartment in which plaintiff was travelling, and in not keeping them in fairly good and safe condition as the Company was bound to do. Plaintiff thereupon filed this suit for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 as damages, the damages being assessed on the basis of the losses sustained in the business and medical expenses incurred, and damages for mental and physical pain.

The claim was resisted by the railway Company, who put plaintiff to the strict proof of the allegation that the alleged injury was due to the accidental fall of the window shutter. The defendants denied that the catches and the fastenings were old and out of order. They also denied negligence either on their part or on the part of the railway servants. They further submitted that injury was very slight.

JUDGMENT.
In his judgment the Chief Judge observed that the decided cases laying down the principles that governed the liability of railway administration showed that in providing for the safety of passengers, it was the duty of a railway company to show, at the very least, such a degree of care as would be reasonably required from them considering all the circumstances of the case.

The question whether negligence could be inferred from the fact of the accident depended on the nature and character thereof. In some cases the accident might be of such a nature that negligence could be presumed from the mere occurrence of it. But when the balance was even, the onus was on the party who relied on the negligence of the other to turn the scale. There was, however, no fixed rule as to onus; each case depended on its special facts.

NO DEFECT IN CARRIAGE.
In this case evidence showed that the carriage examiner who examined the compartment after the accident found no defect. The

MYSORE EMPORIUM'S NEW VENTURE

Birla Opens Branch In Kalbadevi

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sales Agent for the Government of Mysore, established a branch of the Mysore Emporium (at Hornby Road) in Kalbadevi, called Kalbadevi Branch of Mysore Emporium, on Tuesday evening.

The "Branch" was opened by Sjt. Ghanshyam Das Birla. The function took place in the compound of the G. T. High School, nearby. At the outset in requesting Mr. Birla to open the "Branch" Mr. Jamnadas paid a tribute to the Mysore Government for their Industrial policy, and said that its example should be emulated by the other enterprising States.

Mr. Birla thanked the organizers for honouring him thus (in opening their "Branch") and wished them every success in their projects.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji thanked Mr. Birla for accepting their invitation on the occasion, whereon the party proceeded to the "Branch" and the opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Birla. Afterwards a group photo was taken in commemoration of the occasion, and the party dispersed.

(Continued from Col. 7.)
the fundamental demands of the students and sympathising with their struggle against the university bureaucracy, was also unanimously adopted.

About twenty-two representatives from eight Unions were present. After a vote of thanks to the office-bearers of the last year the meeting terminated.

workshop report showed that this particular wagon was first sent for repair nearly six months after the accident. The railway records showed that the wagon was not an old one but a new pattern built in 1933. The wagon was inspected in Bombay in the presence of the parties, and no defects were noticed in the catches. Moreover, the window was not exclusively under the control of the defendants or other servants. The balance being thus even, the onus was on the plaintiff to prove negligence on the part of the defendants. Plaintiff had failed to discharge that onus. In view of this finding, it was not necessary to decide the question of damages. There was no doubt, however, that the damage had been grossly exaggerated.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. K. M. Boda appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. G. Mody, with Mr. T. C. Gandhi for the defendants.

Direct Representation Of Labour In Congress

B. P. T. U. C. PROTESTS AGAINST B. P. C. C.'s REJECTION OF PROPOSAL

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was held in the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union Office at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th instant, Mr. Khedgikar, Vice-President, A. I. T. U. C. presiding.

Elections of the office-bearers were held and Messrs Wamanrao Kulkarni and R. K. Bhogle were elected unanimously as the Secretary and Organising Secretary, respectively.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted after a full discussion:—

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress protests against the refusal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to recommend the direct representation of organised workers and peasants in the Congress.

This meeting lends its support to those elements in the Congress who have consistently fought for it.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST RALLY

This meeting further calls upon all the anti-imperialist elements in the Congress to realise the necessity of broadening the basis of the Congress by including the organised workers and peasants with a view to build the widest possible coalition of all the anti-imperialist classes and thus transform into an instrument of the peoples front in order to intensify the struggle for freedom.

This meeting resolves to carry on ceaseless agitation for the ac-

ceptance by the Congress of this demand.

(2) This meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. expresses its deep sympathy with the Tobacco workers of Bangalore and the workers of the Raymond Mill, Thana, who are on strike for the last two months and supports their struggle which they are carrying on for their legitimate demands.

RETRENCHMENT OF RAILWAY WORKERS

(3) Retrenchment of the workers on the Indian Railways has become a feature for years. The manner in which the drive for retrenchment is carried, especially retrenchment of the G.I.P. workers, is disastrous and has provoked spontaneous protests from workers. This meeting, while recognising the gravity of the problem, is convinced that such isolated sectional protests will not be effective and strongly suggests to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to devise means immediately to convene a Special Conference of the Railway workers to consider ways and means effectively to combat this drive.

(4) This meeting strongly condemns the action of the Municipality in serving notices on the tenants of the Improvement Trust Chawls to vacate the premises and supports the Central Tenants' League in their efforts in the fight against this action of the Municipality.

SUPPORT TO STUDENTS
Another resolution supporting (Continued in Col. 4)

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!

The greatest and the best CHALLENGER INDIAN TALKIE

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SOCIAL MUSICAL INDIAN PICTURE

with the star with the golden voice Miss

SARDAR AKHTAR

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SONGS-DANCES-THRILLS-Gorgeous settings

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(IMMORTAL FLAME)

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Starring:—

DURGA KHOTE, SHANTA APTE, VASANTEE, CHANDRAMOHAN, K. NARAYAN, B. NANDREKAR

Directed by

V. SHANTARAM

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AT

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Dat 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

SARDAR AKHTAR
PADMADEVI
NAZIR
KAMLAKEAR
H. K. SHIVDASANI
GOPE

in the lead

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY
The following frequencies will be used:
GSE 21.47 Mc's (13.97m.), GSG 17.79 Mc's (16.88m.), GSF 15.14 Mc's (19.82m.)

Programme may be broken into for commentaries by Colonel R.H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the All-England Lawn Tennis Club Championship, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon.
7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Empire Mail Bag" No. 5. Compiled and presented in living form by Cecil Madden.

8-10 p.m. Light Programme.
8-30 p.m. Algonern Blackwood.
8-45 p.m. The Band of the 1st Bn. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (by permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Fargiter, D.S.O.), from the Arboretum, Derby.
9-15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements, Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY.
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc's.
11-30 a.m. Roshinara Begum. In light songs.
Khelela Nanda Kumar. Horri Bansi Sabanku Man Haro.
Todi layi raja Bhajan.
Rat Sainya nai aye Dadra.
Bute Nandan tuze Ghazal.
Mere Dilme Kiska Ghazal.
Firoz Dastoor in Recorded Hits G.M. Londine in Marathi Songs (Odeon Record).

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selection. By Jules Craen and His Quintet.elayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Indian Music from Krishna Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m. Gujarati Songs. Tricamla Praggi Balsara.

7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framroz A. Bode.

7-30 p.m. Bul-Bul Tarang Solos. S. N. Gupta.

8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.

8-25 p.m. Light Classical Music. Saraswatibai Fatarfekar.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. "History and Art History." By R. Van Leyden. (We introduce Mr. Leyden today, who is known in Bombay as an Art Director).

10-0 p.m. A Violin Recital. Gretel Sommer. (At the Piano Miss Patuck).

Concerto in G Haydn.
Proeludium for solo violin Bach.

Adagio Vivaldi.
Gavotte Lully.

10-30 p.m. A Review of Gramophone Records. W. W. Russell.

Delhi Programmes:

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY.
VUD 340.136 metres, 832 kc's.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Naat By Wilayat Khan of Delhi.

8-10 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Anand Bhairon.

8-20 a.m. Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Nainwa dharat nahin dhar." Thumri Bhairvin.

8-35 a.m. Haidar Hussain. Saraswati Veena. Lalit.

8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Mark on the Forehead" By Kumari Satya Suri.

9-0 a.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Tum ab ho dil thaahar bhi gaya. Marne wala tumhara mar bhi gaya." (Shajji).

9-10 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Paraj.

9-20 a.m. Zohra Begum of Allgarh. (a) "Dard ko qaid kiya shooq ko azad kiya. Hame se jis tarha bana ham ne tuihe yad kiya." (Jigar).

(b) "Tere jaor-o-sitam uthaen ham. Yeh kaleja kahan se laen ham." (Amir).

9-40 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asawri.

9-45 a.m. Barkat Ali Khan. Naat Bhairvin. "Apne gada ko khud woh pukare uth mere kali kamli wale."

9-55 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar Shudh Bilawal.

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Recorded Music.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal. A.I.R. Orchestra. Dhanl.

6-10 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Ashk-i-khun rang lae jata hai. Dagh apni jamane jata hai." (Dagh).

6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).

6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).

6-40 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan. (a) "Kaise jiun Bansiwale." Thumri Piliu.

(b) Ghazal.

7-0 p.m. P. S. Mukherji. Viola. Jardar Husain. Violin. Karrar Husain. Dulcitone. Malang Khan. Tabla.

—Nautch Gai.

7-5 p.m. Zohra Begum of Allgarh. (a) "Dair men kaon hai kaab: men guzar kiskahal. Yarka ghar yeh agar hai to woh ghar kiska hai." (Amir).

(b) "Mujh ko furqat ki asir: se rihai hoti. Kash Isa ke iwaz moat hi ai hoti." (Nasikh).

7-25 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. "Ah ko chahiye ik umr agar hone tak. Kaon jita hai tui zulf ke sar hone tak." (Ghalib).

7-35 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Lutf woh ishq men pae hain keh ji janta hai. Ranji bhi itne ut hae hafz keh ji janta hai." (Dagh).

7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only".

8-45 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Torch of Civilization—IV." By M. Asaf Ali, M.L.A.

9-0 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "More aj ae sayyan sakhi soc bhag jage." Thumri Desh.

9-10 p.m. Zohra Begum of Allgarh. (a) Malhar.

(b) "Jo lazar ashnae dard-i-ulfat hai main woh dil hun. Aja jis ko qayamat tak na aegi wohblismil hun." (Akbar).

9-30 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Basa le apne man men prit." Prit ka Geet. (Abul Asar Hafeez).

9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).

10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).

10-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Charles Doughty." By Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff. Charles Doughty was a traveller who worshipped words and lived an adventurous two years among the tribesmen of Arabia.

10-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. (Pangs of Separation). "Soz-i-Furquat."

10-40 p.m. Wilayat Khan. Ghazal.

10-50 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan. Geet.

11-0 p.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar. Desh.

11-10 p.m. Barkat Ali Khan. Thumri.

11-20 p.m. Zohra Begum. Ghazal.

Calcutta Programmes

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc's. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc's.

12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Interval Item Artists:—Marjorie Verne—Comedienne. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m. Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.

2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded).

2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya.

5-36 p.m. Recorded Selections.

6-6 p.m. Light Bengali Songs by Sudhese Ranjan Roy Chowdhury.

6-21 p.m. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.

6-36 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Profullabala—Light.

6-51 p.m. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya—Religious.

7-11 p.m. Kalipada Pathak—Light Classical.

7-31 p.m. Mrinal Kanti Ghose—Modern.

7-51 p.m. SB News in English.

8-6 p.m. A Variety Programme (Recorded) from the Studio. Alternatively, if reception satisfactory. An Empire Programme Relayed from Davenport.

8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

9-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Air Mail Letter." From Biren Roy, India's Representative at the World Municipal Congress, Berlin.

9-21 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

9-41 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

10-21 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

10-41 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

10-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

11-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

11-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

11-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

12-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

12-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

12-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

1-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

1-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

1-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

2-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

2-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

2-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

3-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

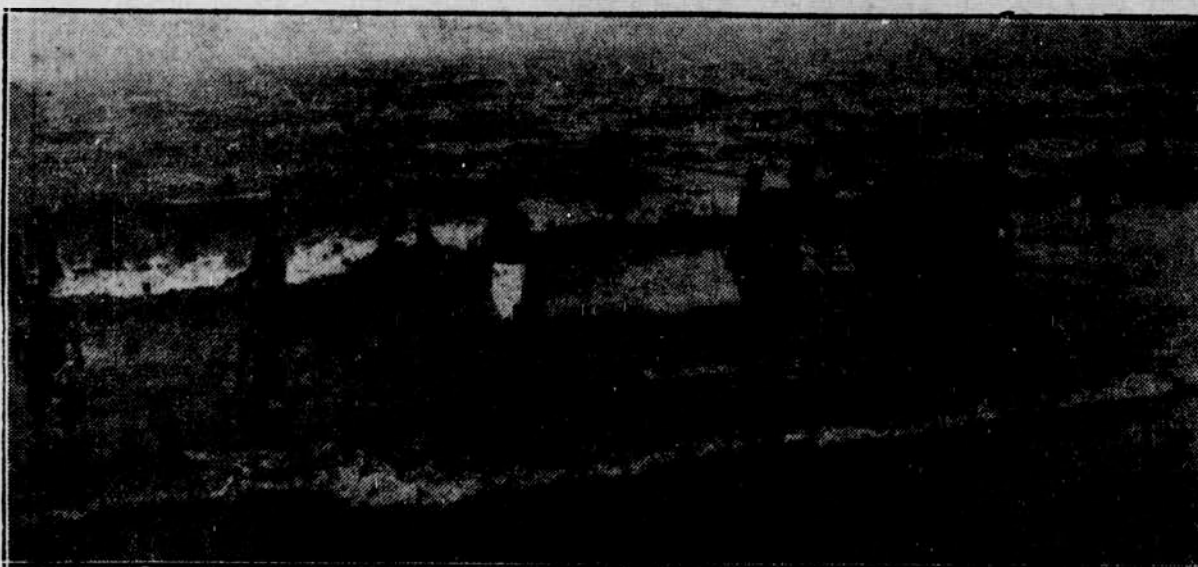
3-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

3-56 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

4-11 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal, Darbari.

4-31 p.m. Mushtaq Hussain—Kheyal, Behag.

Bombay Hindus Observe "Ashadi Ekadashi"



Hindu devotees having a dip at Chowpatty yesterday before proceeding to the Babulnath Temple.



A priest performs the "Tilak" ceremony.

TRAINING GRADUATES FOR SOCIAL WORK

Over 100 Applicants For Sir Dorabji Tata School

Speaking on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Professor of Social Economy, said:

"In the process of social evolution, we find that society, at every stage of its development, accepts or adopts a certain standard of living as fundamental to its well-being. Whenever a group of persons falls below this normal level, there arises a situation which becomes a matter of social concern. The social conditions which cause such abnormal ways of living are spoken of as social problems. The consequences of social problems are both direct and indirect, immediate and ultimate. The inter-relationships of social life are such that what befalls certain members of society touches in some ways the lives of many or all of its members. Our lives, our fortunes and our well-being cannot be dissociated from those of the other members of our society. It is this situation which makes it more and more imperative for all to concern themselves with the well-being of each, and each with the well-being of all."

—VAST FIELD

"But the question of defining what is social work is not an easy matter. Many sociologists have given definitions of social work from different points of view. These attempts at any rate make quite clear the vastness of social work as a field, and the difficulty of giving an all comprehensive definition. In fact, Prof. Tufts comes to the conclusion that social work cannot be defined sharply, that it is essentially fluid and that its fluidity is an important asset. Nevertheless, for practical purposes we may define social work as that endeavour which has for its objective the development of personality and of group life through adjustments systematically effected between persons or groups, and their environment. Social work thus defined would include all voluntary attempts to extend benefits which are made in response to a need."

OVER 100 APPLICANTS

It is interesting to note that there were over one hundred first class applications for admission to this first Graduate School of Social Work from all parts of India. Out of this large number, only fourteen men and seven women students were selected. The provinces and Indian States represented are as follows:—

Rajputana 1, Assam 1, Baroda State 2, Bombay Presidency 3, Central Provinces 1, Gujarat 2, Kathiawar 1, Madras Presidency 3, Mysore State 2, Punjab 3 and United Provinces 2.

All of these students are, of course, graduates, some of them holding more than one degree and with some foreign experience. The Universities represented are:

OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS

The second All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress will be held in Bombay about the Christmas, 1937.

The subjects selected for discussions are:

(a) Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

(b) Cancer of Cervix.

Prize For Thesis

The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society shall award the Dr. Herculanio Desai Silver Jubilee prize in cash of the value of about Rs. 125/ for the year 1936-37 to the best thesis on:

"Variations of Uterine Action in Labour."

The thesis in five type copies should reach the Hon. Secretaries of the Society: Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, by the 15th March 1937. Full details should be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.

TACKLING SUTTA KHEL EVIL

New measures have recently been inaugurated by the Police for dealing with Sutta Khel activities.

Some sort of special department has been established, presumably, as a branch of the C. I. D. It has been variously described as the Special Service Branch, the Sutta Khel Vigilance Branch and the Sutta Khel Flying Squad.

Its business appears to be to act on the information of newspaper reports and informants and descend on gambling dens, which have either escaped the attention of the Section Police.

PESHAWAR PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

PESHAWAR, June 27.

A meeting of the Peshawar city workers was held under the presidency of Mohammad Ramzan Khan, President, N.W.F.P. Parliamentary Board in which the officers-bearers of the Peshawar City Parliamentary Board were elected.

With Dr. Khan Sahib, M. L. A. as President, Dr. C. C. Ghosh, as Senior Vice-President and Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, as General Secretary. —United Press

Agra University 2, Annamalai 1, Bombay 8, Calcutta 1, Lucknow 1, Madras 4, Nagpur 1 and Punjab 3.

The student body is, no doubt, small, but it is the definite policy of the School to admit only a small number of carefully picked students in order to give them an intensive training and individual attention. They are to form, as Dr. Manshardt so expressively pointed out in his speech, a selected fellowship, drawn from all parts of the country, and chosen from numerous applicants in the belief that they are the kind of men and women who are ready to profit by this training and to take the lead in elevating social work in India to a new status.

CAR FATALITIES

Inquests Adjourned

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Three persons died in the J. J. and K. E. M. Hospitals last night following injuries sustained when knocked down by motor cars.

The City Coroner opened inquests on the bodies to-day and adjourned them, pending further Police inquiries.

Abdul Masjid Abdul Malik, a letter-writer, who witnessed an accident when he was sitting before the Mandvi Post Office, gave evidence to-day.

He stated that a motor car was going along the road at a fast speed yesterday. When the driver saw a pedestrian, he evidently wanted to swerve and he swerved to the right.

He did not hear the driver blow the horn and a pedestrian walking near the footpath slipped his foot and he was knocked down by the car.

The left two wheels of the car passed over him and the vehicle stopped at a distance of 50 feet and again started.

As far as witnesses could see the number of the motor car was X-360.

Victim: A Dock Labourer.

The brother of the deceased Yacub Abdul, giving evidence, said that his brother was a pensioner of the P. & O. Company. He had been a labourer in the docks there.

Yesterday at about 2-30 p.m. Yacub Abdul went out to take some food to a friend of his.

In the evening he received information that his brother had been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

His brother died in the Hospital last night.

Further inquest on the body was postponed.

Byculla Fatality.

In another case, a woman named Rahimathai Karimji (60), a vegetable hawker, died in the J. J. Hospital yesterday due to injuries sustained by her when she was knocked down by a motor car near the Byculla Market on June 21.

The number of the car is W-6474. Rahimathai's son giving evidence at inquest stated, that his mother left the residence at Grant Road just half an hour after midnight to purchase vegetables.

The next morning, he received information that his mother had been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Further inquest on the body was adjourned till July 8.

Third Accident.

Yet another man whose name is not known and about whom the Mahim Police are making inquiries died in the K. E. M. Hospital this morning following injuries sustained when knocked down by a motor car.

The body is lying in the morgue. Police inquiries show that motor car No. T-2220 driven by Vithal Dhondu Debhulkar whose licence showed that it had ended three days earlier, was being driven along Lady Jamsetji Road. It was coming from Bandra towards Bombay.

The man, who was walking along the road, slipped his foot and the mudguard of the car, it is stated, came in contact with him and the man sustained injuries.

This happened on June 22.

Inquest on the body was postponed by the City Coroner pending Police inquiries.

YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, June 28.

More than 100 members have been enrolled here for the ensuing Gujarati-Kathiawar Youths' Conference to be held at Ahmedabad on 4th and 5th July.

The election for the delegates took place this morning when 11 delegates were returned.

About four delegates will proceed to Ahmedabad on cycle.

Great enthusiasm prevails here for the Conference and it is learnt that some peasant youths also will attend the Conference.

The Conference, it is understood, will give a good flip to the political movement in Gujarat.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (for and from 1st April, 1936):—	Arr. Dep.
Trains.	H.M.M.
Madras Mail	6 00 12 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15 7 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30 1 30
Calcutta Mail via Chhoteki	8 15 1 45
Madras Express	10 15 1 40
Deccan Queen	10 25 1 15
Punjab Mail	10 30 1 05
Poona Mail	11 40 1 30
Nagpur Express	14 00 2 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 30 1 40
Poona Express	18 35 4 45
Allahabad Express	20 15 7 30

B. B. C. I. Railway

Timings at Victoria Terminus (for and from 1st April, 1936):—	Arr. Dep.
Trains.	H.M.M.
Mail, Express and Passenger trains	1. M. H. M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35 23 30
Delhi Express	8 00 23 05
Gujarat Mail	8 40 20 35
Kathiawar Mail	7 40 21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30 21 30
Saturdays	8 35
Ahmedabad Passenger	8 30 13 40
Kathiawar Express	9 00 8 45
Baroda Passenger	1 10 8 55
Frontier Mail Saturdays only	1 10 8 55
Days only	8 00
ARRIVALS	BABLAR PIER

CORPORATION AND MATRIC RESUL

Appeal To Parents And Guardians Of Students

The Secretary, Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee writes:—

It must be well-known to the public that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been moved to convene a special meeting to consider the situation caused by the Matriculation examination results of this year. The meeting is to be held on Thursday, the 2nd July at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

This Committee appeals to every parent and guardian interested in the educational welfare and well-being of their children and wards to be present

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Sudi 12, 1936

Muslim: Ravi-ul-Akhar 11, 1355

Parsi: Deh 29, 1305

Hightide: 10.12 to 11.22

Lowtide: 3.01 to 16.00

Sunrise: 6h 5m.

Sunset: 7h 30m.

Bombay University: Thakur Vassanji Madhavji lectures on "Tendence in Modern Gujarati Poetical Literature" by Mr. R. V. Patil, Suet: 'Alakhar and Riti,' First Pfr. South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.

Thursday, July

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m. Special meeting re. relief to fad. M. students, 4.40 p.m.

BOMBAY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

A meeting of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood House.

TYPEWRITING SPEED CONTEST

The All-India Typewriting Speed Contest was held at Bombay Centre to-day (Wednesday) under the supervision of an influential committee.

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WHEELER WOODS

HIPS HIPS HOORAY

Capitol

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY:

THE CRUSADES

with LORETTA YOUNG

and HENRY WILCOXON

TO-MORROW:

SONG OF SONGS

with MARLENE DIETRICH

FRIDAY:

Dr. JEKYLL & Mr. HYDE

with FREDRIC MARCH

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES' SOCIAL DRAMA

JEEVAN NAIYA

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

ASHOK KUMAR

Now Running

7th WEEK

AMUSEMENTS OF THE D

CAPITOL—"Crusades" to-day only 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Unguarded" 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Return of Peter" 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Queen of the Jew" 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Darkest Africa" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Music Goes Round" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

PIAZA—"Sisters of the Rivers" 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"The Gay Divorcee" 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Things to Come" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL—"Maha Maya" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Ceiling Zero" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Mallabi Duniya" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

The Managing Committee of the Commerce Graduates' Association convened to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Diwan Bahadur in the King's Birthplace and appreciated his work in the field of education and co-operation.

SANGAT SABHA

The usual meeting of the Sangat Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. in the Parthana Mandi, Girgaum, when Mr. V. N. Naik will speak on "Tagore's Religion of Man."

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

The Seva Sadan Society offers two more scholarships to deserving lady students wishing to prosecute college or post-graduate studies. Applicants to the amount of Rs. 2000, at 15.00 p.m. and rules may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Seva Sadan, Gaudhari, Bombay 7.

BRAGVADHITA PATHSHALA, MADHAV BAUG

Shastri Vajinath Laxman Athavale Sterling purchased by the Reserve will give a discourse on Chhandogya Upanishad from Wednesday to Friday 8th June 1936 was 2.35.00—A. P. every week between 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.) at the above place.

PRESENT NEED OF MUSLIMS

Miss A. K. Sheikh of Lahore has been awarded Jamiat's Silver Cup for writing the best article on "The Present Need of the Muslims." She is the first Muslim woman to enter Jamiat's essay competition and the first woman to win Jamiat's prize.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood has decided to hold the Bombay Students' Conference under its own auspices in the near future to voice the specific grievances and demands of the students.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. 'Mundra' via Madras, Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6.30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th July 1936.

Superscribed mails for Jeddah (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5.30 p.m. on Sunday the 5th July 1936.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Mahendralal H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Path of Sacrifice."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver arrived London on 27th afternoon.

CLASS FOR SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

A special class is maintained at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, for the treatment of feeble-minded children under the supervision of a qualified Medical Officer. Within a year the Sub-normal children of this class have shown considerable improvement. For particulars, parents or guardians desiring to have such children treated in this class, are requested to apply to the Hon. Secretaries, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle, Matunga.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj was held on Sunday the 28th June 1936. Mr. S. J. Amin was in the Chair. The following officers were elected at the said meeting:

(1) President Mr. S. J. Amin, (2) Vice-Presidents Mr. Jamnadas Balubhai Jariwalla and Dr. P. T. Patel, (3) General Secretary Mr. Ishawarbai S. Patel, (4) Assistant Secretary Mr. Chaudhari B. Patel, (5) Treasurer: Mr. Maganbhai V. Patel.

The annual report and audited statement of accounts were unanimously approved and adopted.

'A' WARD VOTERS PLEASE NOTE!

Only Three Days Now For Enrolment

The "A" Ward Congress Committee has issued the following appeal to the voters and to the landlords of residences in the said Ward: "Only three days are now left for enrolling your names in the Voters' List. Will you kindly do so without delay, and thus do your duty to the Congress as true citizens." Please drop in, in the office any time between 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and get your names entered. A number of workers, of both sexes, are doing their best to help the voters.

The list of persons who are qualified for enrolment as voters are as under:

- (1) Voter must be above 21 years of age.
 - (2) An income-tax payer (receipts of payment of income-tax between April 1934, and March 1935 must be produced).
 - (3) Wife of the above has the same right as the voter.
 - (4) Payers of rent not less than Rs. 5 per month (receipts for payment of rent from Chaltre 1930 'Samvat' to 'Fagun' 1931 must be produced).
 - (5) Any woman who is literate and is 21 years of age.
- APPEAL TO LANDLORDS.**
- Landlords of "A" Ward are requested to pass receipts to their tenants for the period mentioned in No. (5) or to supply the names of their tenants to this committee. It is hoped every man and woman in this Ward will do his or her duty.

SETH GOVIND DAS ILL

Bombay, Tuesday.

Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., who came to Bombay a week ago is laid up with influenza since five days. Doctors Deshmukh and Vad are attending upon him. Seth Govind Das is confined to bed at the residence of Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivali at Malabar Hill. The doctors are of the opinion that there is no cause for anxiety. The report, however, may take some time. —United Press.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 30th June, 1936, tenders to the amount of Rs. 230,000 at 15.00 p.m. were received and accepted in 184.

MADAN MEMORIAL LECTURES

Hon. Secretary, B. F. Madan Memorial Fund writes:—

The Madan Memorial Lecture for the year will be delivered by Professor C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, at the University Convocation Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the 3rd, 6th and 8th instant.

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The following are the office-bearers of this Association: President: Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Vice-Presidents: Sir Hormasji C. Dintaw, Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, E. V. C. Setalvad. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. J. Ginwala. Hon. General Secretary and Editor: Mr. B. B. Hishikoorshid. Joint Hon. Secretaries: Mr. K. J. Kash, Major S. R. Banji. Elected Members: Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. V. R. Bide, Miss P. N. Nariman. Co-opted Members: Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, Mr. M. N. Talpada, Mr. Narayan D. Adenwala.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay, during the 26th week of 1936, i.e. the week ended 26th June were as under:—

The total mortality was 8 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 26.4 as against 26.7 for the 26th week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 44.5 and death rate 29.5.

Out of the total deaths, 176 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 29 attacks (including one imported from Amritsar) and 13 deaths. Plague and Cholera were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused only 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 602 as against 655 for the 26th week of 1935 and 564 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-1935).

Mr. Fyze Rahamin's Paintings

The Kapurthala State has acquired two of Mr. Fyze Rahamin's paintings, selected by H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala, entitled "Nanga Parbat" and "Nautch Scene." Baroda State Moli Festival.



These busts of the late Seth Chaturbhuj Jeeandas, J.P. (left) and his widow, Bai Manibai Chaturbhuj Jeeandas, who donated Rs. 30,000 for the Bandstand at Chowpatty, were installed at the Bandstand on the King's birthday. The busts are of fine workmanship and were executed by Messrs. Goregaoker Bros., in their Art Studio at Bombay.

DRAMA ENTHUSIASTS STAGE

"Girija's Vow"

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

A good number of men and women witnessed "Girija's Vow" written by Srimati Khushama Row and staged at her residence. The gathering was distinguished in more senses than one, distinguished in the elegant refinement of its costume, display and the polite undertone of its conversation as well as, I believe, by its interest in the play and the stage.

The stage, so carefully and skillfully set for the play was one unpretentious corner of a corridor or verandah. It was thoughtfully laid out. The ingenious use of the doors, the kitchen corner, the typical clothes line and above all, the banal lithographs of Ravi Varma "Laxmi" and similar deities were a faithful picture of the environment of an average "Girija."

"Girija" enacted with feeling restraint by Kumari Leela Row met with cordial reception. Syt. David, as convict, was, on the whole, faithful to the character he was depicting, although he was, on occasions, ineffective in his gestures. The "Milkman" was played with dignity and charm by Syt. Moses. Syt. Shafiq's "Jannadas" was inclined to the stiffness which, perhaps, the role required.

If the enthusiasm shown on Monday evening by the distinguished gathering, which witnessed Srimati Khushama Row's playlet is any index to the work they would execute for the dramatic reconstruction which the nation has long awaited. There is more than hope for its future.

Srimati Khushama Row's playlet has been composed with appropriate economy of dialogue and incidents. If Srimati Khushama Row and her friends continue to stage such playlets and recruit the services of earnest workers and aspiring artists, she need not worry about the modest scale of her enterprise or the unpretentious place of entertainment or even about the big noise which is considered the right and the usual prologue to such undertakings.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association write:—

"The Hon. Worker of this Association has been travelling between Churchgate and Andheri at present. The travelling public having any grievance in connection with Railway Stations or travelling facilities over this area are kindly requested to communicate the same to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, so that the same may be handed over to the travelling representative for verification on the spot and taking immediate action for rectifying same. He will cease travelling over this area after the 16th proximo. The travelling public are, therefore, requested to communicate their grievances as early as possible, in order to facilitate early inquiry into the matter."

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With the monsoon upon us, one is reminded the bottle-neck bridge to the suburbs or, in other words, the Mahim Bridge.

If ever a bridge calls for immediate widening it is this bridge that separates Bombay from the suburbs. I have many a time written on this, and was given to understand that this was going to be tackled by the Bombay Municipality, but nothing has been heard since.

The narrowness of this bridge is a real menace to the cars that go to and fro throughout the day and in the long hours of the night. Will not the City Fathers of the Bombay Municipality give this problem immediate consideration.

MONSOON DANCE

With such wet weather which kept us indoors and completely suspended every programme it is

LAW MEMBER ENTERTAINED

Sir N. N. Siroor, Law Member to the Government of India, and Lady Siroor were the guests of honour at a tea party given by Khan Bahadur Ardeshir M. Irani, Managing Partner of the Imperial Film Company, Bombay, on Friday the 26th instant on the occasion of the Law Member's recent visit to Bombay. The party was held at the Imperial Studios, a portion of which was gaily decorated as a setting for the function. Besides a few Imperial Film Company's executives, Sir Sikan-dar Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Sir Rahim-toola Chitroy, Mr. Rowland, Commissioner of Police, Khan Bahadur Govajji Potigara, Mr. Salek-bhai Barodawalla, Mr. Abubaker Bzq. Mahomed were also present.

After tea the party witnessed a special show of topical films recently made by the Imperial Film Company, in the Studio Projection Room where a special test reel of Cinecolor film was also projected.

3 Arts Omar Khayyam Luncheon

(From A Correspondent)

3 Arts Omar Khayyam Luncheon last Sunday was a brilliant success. Atiya Begum maintained that Khayyam must be very satisfied that in spite of the lapse of over seven centuries he was still remembered so affectionately. She said "Persia was the noted land of most eminent poets and the language lent itself ethereally to the impassioned sentiments of lofty ideals and was reverse to English where the true beauty of poetry was entirely lost."

Mr. Saklatwala recited quatrains from his latest work. Dr. Bhedwar read out a scene from a Scenario of Omar Khayyam which he had written.

Khalil Agha gave an interesting exposition of the beautiful Persian poetry, and Mr. P. C. Tarapore thanked the speakers.

Atiya Begum announced that several colleges for Arabic had been opened in Tripoli and other Oriental centres and there was a general impetus for the rise of the Orient. The Muslim artist of Lahore, Chughtais paintings on view and the proceedings of the function elicited warmest interest.

3 Arts Circle will hold a Grand Reception in honour of Count Caronovica, the Italian Consul-General on Sunday 5th July at 5-30 p.m. at Alwani Rflat a programme of entertainment and speeches has been arranged. Mrs. and Miss Row will also be the chief guests.

over to the travelling representative for verification on the spot and taking immediate action for rectifying same. He will cease travelling over this area after the 16th proximo. The travelling public are, therefore, requested to communicate their grievances as early as possible, in order to facilitate early inquiry into the matter."

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

A Reaction

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the First Test Match between India and England, the fact that Indians have acquitted themselves very creditably must be admitted. Mr. A. A. A. Fyze, that strong and silent Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Cricket Association, remarked in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative: "You see, the reaction has taken place." This was in reference to what he had said immediately after the "Amarnath incident." He had expressed his hope that the "incident" might result in a reaction and the members of the Indian Team might gird up their lions and do their best; and they did it at Lords on the first day. The way that the best eleven in England was made to fight for runs! That is the result of team spirit and if that is maintained, after the First Test is over—it would not be too much to expect that Indians might ultimately be on the top.

City Hawkers

It is unfortunate that the resolution requesting the Municipal

Commissioner of the Bombay Corporation not to reduce the areas reserved in the city for hawkers, in view of the large number of hawkers, was thrown out by the Corporation. There is no doubt that the issuing of hawkers licences throws on the municipal authorities great responsibilities, for the hawkers need strict supervision and control. And it is also possible that the municipal authorities may not find themselves capable of coping with an increased area. But to restrict the area would put the hawkers to great hardship and would, moreover, increase the already considerable unemployment in the city. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, opposing the resolution, said that an increase in the number of hawkers meant a loss to the stall-keepers. But what Sir Jehangir and his supporters fail to realise is the terrible miseries of unemployment that will be caused to the hawkers by the restriction of the area reserved in the city for them. This is a far more serious prospect than some petty loss to a few shop-keepers.

EXTEND TIME LIMIT

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS

A meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee of "C" Ward was held under the presidency of Sjt. Soondardas Morariji. Sjt. Bhagwandas Kapadia moved the following resolution which was passed by the Committee:—"The Election Propaganda Committee of 'C' Ward is of opinion that in view of the short time at their disposal it is impossible to cover the whole of the area of 'C' Ward. Looking to the response of the citizens the committee is of further opinion that if the time is extended by at least one month many more names can be sent for registration. The Committee hopes that the Government will consider the matter and extend the time for enrolment."

GEN. EVANGELINE BOOTH

Visit To India And Ceylon

Information has just been received at the Territorial Headquarters of the Salvation Army Bombay, that it has been decided for General Evangelina Booth to visit India and Ceylon. The General will arrive in Bombay on the 23rd of November and conclude her tour at Colombo on January 14th 1937. From there she will proceed to Java.

For SILKS & SAREES

SOUTH INDIAN VARIETIES

CONJEEVARAM, ARNI, BANGALORE, & ETC.

VIST

MAHALAKSHMI STORES

BIMDIWALA CHAWL G.I.P. MATUNGA, BOMBAY 19.

THE SONG AND DANCE STUDDED SENSATION OF 1936.

THE MUSIC GOES ROUND

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1936

STATES' PEOPLE'S PLIGHT

The political crisis that threatens to develop in Baroda is symptomatic of the spread of repression all over the States. The orders served on some leaders of the Baroda Praja Mandal prohibiting them from addressing the agriculturists about reduction in land revenue demand, are clearly a gross and unwarranted encroachment on the fundamental rights of citizenship and we are amazed that the Government of Baroda, which claims to be progressive, should have countenanced such preposterous orders. That some officials in the Baroda State seem to have completely lost their heads is evident from the information given by our special correspondent that the amazing order on Dr. Sumant Mehta, President of the Praja Mandal, asking him to send to the District Magistrate a copy of the speech he proposed to make yesterday or to abstain from making that speech and threatening him with arrest and prosecution, was served on him in spite of the fact that he had not been even invited to make any speech. There must be a limit to the vagaries of officialdom. We expect Sir Krishnamachari not to tarnish the honourable tradition of the Baroda State which has hitherto refrained from following the bad example set by several other States of violating the fundamental right of citizens to carry on a constitutional agitation for the redress of their grievances and we trust he will immediately put a stop to the repressive campaign upon which some of the officials have thoughtlessly embarked.

Demoralization

While the position in Baroda is fraught with ugly possibilities, that in many other States or in the States in general is becoming more and more disquieting. The most elementary rights of the States people are being invaded in a more systematic manner than they were ever before. The people's plight is graphically but accurately described in a statement issued by Mr. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary, the Indian States' Peoples' Conference. "Free independent journalism," he says, "is not allowed to thrive in the cramping atmosphere of the Indian States. Public meetings and public associations are taboo within their precincts. The people of the States cannot hold political conferences within the con-

finances of the States, for fear of being summarily treated. There is a ban in most of the States, either by law or by convention, on all public activities leading to the moulding of public opinion. Appalling illiteracy, frightful poverty, sneaking subservience, nineteenth century labour conditions, begar and serfdom, smacking of the medieval ages, a vast amount of inferiority complex added to a system of irresponsible autocracy and despotism have reduced the people of the States to a pitiable condition." Fortunately, all these features are not to be found in all the States. But on the whole the lines quoted above are accurate description of the States in general. When a State like Baroda goes so far as to prohibit a number of responsible leaders from even addressing the agriculturists on the question of land revenue that so vitally affects them, one can imagine to what extent demoralisation has spread among the State Governments.

Urgent Problems

The ominous and worsening position in the States needs to be very seriously considered by the Indian States' People's Conference to be held next week at Karachi. Many specific but grave issues referring to individual States are, says Mr. Mehta, to be placed before the Conference; such as, "the lessons of Kashmir and Alwar, the tragedies of Sikar, Loharu, Bahawalpur, Sirohi, Jhabua, Rutlam, the martyrdom of Sardar Sewasinhjee Thakriwala, the treatment of political prisoners in States Jails, the breaking of the backbone of the peasantry in the States through overtaxation and neglect, the absence of labour welfare legislation, the Ordinance Raj in Bundi, Kolhapur and other States aiming mortal blows at all political activities of the mildest character within their territories." Then there are the more general issues like "the squandering of the people's hard-earned money by the Princes and the menace of Indian Ulsters sought to be created by the opponents of Indian freedom." Above all, it will be the duty of the Conference to devise ways and means to emancipate the States' people from the autocracy that holds them in bondage and to win for them their inalienable rights of Self-Government. It is superfluous to add that in the common struggle for Swaraj the States' Peoples' Conference and the Indian National Congress should work with the fullest possible co-operation.

A Constitutional Anomaly

The recent correspondence between Dr. D. N. Sen, Editor-in-Charge of "Advance" and Prof. A. B. Keith, the well-known expert in constitutional law, published a few days ago in "Advance", exposes some of the intriguing features of the new Indian Constitution. The most interesting point in the correspondence is the anomalous relation between the Indian Minister and the Police Department, nominally under his control but possessing power to withhold from him vital information bearing on his policy. It will be remembered that Sir Samuel Hoare, when he was Secretary of State for India, often contended that even in Britain the Secret Service Police can keep the Home Secretary in the dark about their activities. The Joint Parliamentary Committee, too, held the view that in Britain "the practice is that in secret service cases the names are not disclosed even to the Minister most immediately concerned."

In reply to Dr. Sen's query on this point Prof. Keith replies:

"It is of course nonsense to deny the responsibility of ministers in England in respect of police work in any form. The Chief Commissioner is not merely wholly subordinate to the Home Secretary... and is bound to keep him informed on any point in which the Home Secretary is interested. Anything of novelty would be reported at once to him, and he can demand and will receive at once any information whatever. The plain fact is that for certain purposes the Government is given the powers of a minister and that Indian ministers are not regarded as trustworthy on principle. The position is quite anomalous and the alleged parallel non-existent." This is not the only anomaly in the new Constitution nor the only one in justification of which nonsensical pleas are advanced. As for the distrust of the ministers and, consequentially, of the people they represent, that is the very basis of the Constitution in general and of the numerous Safeguards in particular.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

The bullet that killed Julius Schreck, Hitler's chauffeur, was intended for the Chancellor. This is what Berlin believes now. The extraordinary interest shown by Hitler in the fate of the chauffeur and his obvious emotion at the funeral are held to confirm the belief.

This attempt against Hitler's life took place during the tour which the Chancellor undertook to inspect institutions created by the National Socialist Party. The place of the attempt is kept strictly secret, but it is believed that it occurred in the Ruhr district, where Communist feeling is still very strong. Immediately after the abortive attempt against his life, Hitler broke down and retired to Berchtesgaden, which he only left for Schreck's funeral. The police are making special efforts to guard him, as it is believed that the attempt against his life is the result of a conspiracy.

Roosevelt's Mystery Story
Have you seen "The President's Mystery Story," which is published this week? The President is Mr. Roosevelt, and the mystery is this:

For many years he has been haunted by a problem. This is, "How can a man disappear with 5 million dollars in any negotiable form and not be traced?" One day he told Mr. Fulton Oursler. And Mr. Oursler asked six American authors to solve it. The hero is an unhappy 43-year-old youngster with 7 million dollars and a Russian wife who sometimes has not come home by breakfast time. Between the dollars and the lady the six authors keep up the mystery with a skill in handling situations which Mr. Roosevelt has applied to politics.

America's Champion Hoaxer
So America, too, has its champion hoaxer who digs up thoroughfares and plays jokes on the authorities. He is Hugh Troy, graduate of Cornell University, man about town and practical joker-in-chief. He set about acquiring his reputation while still at the college.

Of his early jokes the one that gives Troy most pride was his treatment of a professor of architecture. This professor went about everywhere, wet or fine, in rubber goshes. One wet day young Troy picked on those rubbers, painted them to look like large, ugly feet, and then covered up his work of art with lampblack. When the professor walked out of the class into the rain the lampblack was soon washed away, leaving two apparently flat, bare feet to embarrass the unfortunate lecturer.

Mr. Troy had not long arrived in New York before he tried the old stunt of road mending. With a couple of friends he appeared outside the Rockefeller mansion, dressed in overalls, carrying picks, red flags, rope and the other paraphernalia of a road-nay's encampment. Like de Ver Cole, in Piccadilly Circus, they broke up the road surface, dug their holes, held up traffic, and then had a break for lunch when they did not return. More original were his exploits with a park bench. With his same friends he was seen carrying away a bench in Central Park, New York. A zealous policeman took him off to the police station charged with removing public property. He at once produced a bill of sale proving the bench to be his own, returned to the Park and was in no time back at the station in charge of another officer. He kept reappearing throughout the day at the same police station, each time with a different constable, until finally they had to be excluded from the park altogether.

Mr. Troy has no mercy on his friends either. He once had a big chuckle when he watched the guests at a dinner party avidly collecting small pearls out of their oysters. He had bought them that morning at six pence each and slipped them into the shells before his guests arrived.

To one New York hostess Mr. Troy took a strong dislike and determined somehow to make her life unbearable. He decided that he could best do this by making her what he called "Turkey Consensus." By every post he sent her notices of poultry shows. He sent her telegrams reading "Gobble. Gobble. Gobble." He telephoned her and talked turkey. His friends took up the cry and for all Mr. Troy knows turkeys are now ruling and ruining the poor woman's life.

Egyptians Incensed
Egyptians are deeply incensed by the reported decision of the (Continued on Page 8)

The Matriculation Middle Vagaries Of The English Papers

By B. J. VASWANI.

Quite an agitation has sprung up out of the vagaries of the last Matriculation Examination, and in the heat of controversy there has been the usual running to extremes—some impracticable demands on one side and perverse defence of injustice on the other. In my statement on the matter, I shall try to view the problem with an attitude of impartiality, and I feel I can do that because I have never belonged to any party, though my sympathies are always with the underdog in every sphere of life.

The English Papers

The angry protests against the recent massacres are an indication of dissatisfaction not only with the results of the last examination, but with several matters connected with the entire Matriculation system—only, the last examination has brought some of these matters to a head and given enough provocation for an outburst. Now what are these matters, and what are these matters?

For many years he has been haunted by a problem. This is, "How can a man disappear with 5 million dollars in any negotiable form and not be traced?" One day he told Mr. Fulton Oursler. And Mr. Oursler asked six American authors to solve it. The hero is an unhappy 43-year-old youngster with 7 million dollars and a Russian wife who sometimes has not come home by breakfast time. Between the dollars and the lady the six authors keep up the mystery with a skill in handling situations which Mr. Roosevelt has applied to politics.

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of other factors, for instance the factor of time at the disposal of the candidates. And in a question of this type, there was no danger of "crammed stuff" being presented to the examiner and therefore no justification for the plausible defence of Mr. Hamil. The same thing can be said about the question on Precise-writing; 10 marks for 10 sub-sections, and for these 10 marks the students would spend not less than three quarters of an hour (i.e. one-fourth of their time for one-tenth of the marks), and there was no danger here too of cramming getting an undue advantage, even if the usual type of question had been set.

Unfair To Students

The Essay, too, apart from the unsuitability of the subjects set, was a needless waste of many marks for the candidates. 5 marks being too tall an order, and "5 paragraphs" being too vague a requirement for the application of any correct standard in assessment. Some subjects for dialogue were too far above the heads of boys and girls of 16 and 17, so also some question in Grammar. The students, then, lost another 10 marks or so because of the question on Parsing and names of authors of certain poems, which hardly any one had been taught to deal with at all, and which in any case, of discouraging character, would encourage only meaningless learning of names by rote, which every right-minded educationist has condemned for the last forty years or more. Some questions on the Texts and some in Grammar and Composition were really good, and questions, more of which might have been made the order of the day to discourage cramming, but these no one can rightly raise an objection. But on the whole, the English Papers were unfair to the

graduates, and if these papers had contributed to the slaughter of candidates have every right to be cast and seek redress, and there is reason why the University should not be courageous enough, pursuing the path of fairness.

Veritable Massacre

At the percentage of passes is low is clear from the fact that in no other province in India is so low as 28, and nobody can with justice that our students in any way inferior to the students of other provinces. Having a personal experience of the matriculation students of almost all the provinces in India, I can honestly say that subjected to any test, our students would compare favourably with the students of any other province, except Andhra (in English)—and still, on average, the percentage of passes in the other provinces is ranging between 50 and 75. Therefore, every justification for a public to characterise this year's result as a "massacre" is that the percentage would be 35, that the extra 4000 sent up this year are excluded does not alter the general situation. Even 35 per cent. is a massacre enough; only, in the past the public have suffered the savagery to pass unnoticed while this year the distress has made itself vocal. The massacre has been there all the same, these many years.

The injustice of the recent results, quite naturally, roused a good deal of indignation, and it was expected that the University would respond to the storm and relieve the distress wantonly caused. But it appears as if it has allowed itself to be cowed down by its virtual dictator, and the schools and the public must, in addition, pocket the insult of the dictator's defence of the massacre.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CHALLENGE TO CHIANG

Japan has made up her mind that the time has come to swallow Southern China as she swallowed the Northern Provinces. The usual preliminaries are being rapidly gone through in more or less the usual manner. "Japanese political observers," according to a Tokyo message, "are of the opinion that the attitude of Canton is disturbing to peace and damaging to the position of Japan as the stabilising Power." Nothing could more fully vindicate the patriotic motives of Canton in its recent revolt. But "the opinion" of Japanese political observers constitutes a double challenge to General Chiang Kai Shek. Does he accept the right and status of Japan as hinted in "the opinion," and does he desire a civil war between Nanking and Canton with Japan intervening on behalf of himself? By the way a sensation is reported to have been caused in Tokyo by the report of a secret Sino-German agreement whereby Germany is to supply arms to China in return for tungsten and vegetable oil. The report is "intriguing" from the point of view of the present international confusion and developments deserve to be watched with deep interest.

MUSSOLINI AND LEAGUE

There are conflicting versions as to the Italian "offer" to the League of Nations. According to one it amounts to a voluntary offer of an Italian mandate over Abyssinia under the auspices of the League. According to the other, Italy has suggested only as a matter of condescending courtesy, that she would furnish it "with reports of her civilising (!) efforts in Ethiopia, but without any form of control." But whichever version is true, there is no difference in the essential position taken up by Italy. And she imperiously "rejects the League's condemnation of her as unwarranted." All this caps the series of insults that Duce has been piling over the League for about a year. It obviously constitutes a renewed challenge to the very basis of the League and its authority. And, we feel quite sure that it will be duly taken up by the League "statesmen" who will defend its honour and existence with courage and determination by lifting the sanctions and welcoming the Roman conqueror back amongst them on his own terms!

A TOO CLEVER EVASION

Mr. R. A. Butler's replies to Mr. Sorenson in connection with Lyallpur Municipality's address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru amounts to an attempt deliberately to confuse the issues. A resolution was passed by the Municipality and it was given for the Deputy Commissioner, the suggestion, which he insinuates, is obviously wrong that the other eight were against the presentation of an address to the President. The statement that the Deputy Commissioner suspended the resolution "in pursuance of his statutory powers" is, unfortunately for our political statue, true. But it does not constitute an answer to the real question. What does the Deputy Commissioner take the President of the Indian National Congress for?

SLANDERING THE RED SHIRTS

The correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and M. Ganpatrao of the Hindu Mahasabha shows how completely communal prejudice has taken charge of the latter's sense of proportion to say nothing of his patriotism and such other objective virtues. The Congress President has done well to notice him, not because of himself but because of the Khudai Khidmatgars and their leaders whom he so cheaply slanders. Intrepid and unshakable as these honourable men and their leaders have been in their patriotism and their spirit of non-violence, it does not, nevertheless, require much courage to seek to condemn them without any regard for truth—nothing is safer than to echo Home Members and other officials. But Mr. Ganpatrao's audacity is certainly remarkable. We, however, believe, as the Congress President does, that Mr. Ganpatrao does not represent the general sentiment of the Frontier Hindus or Hindus elsewhere.

DISFRANCHISING VOTERS

If it is true that the Government of Bombay have rejected the appeals made by many in the city to extend the period for the registration of voters, it is certainly very unfortunate, though not quite surprising. It was bad enough to have made it obligatory for a vast number of voters to apply for registration. It is much worse to impose upon them a cumbersome procedure in

proof of their eligibility and yet not to give them time enough. Government pleaded that the procedure of a would-be voter, applying for registration cannot be dispensed with without a change in the Government of India Act itself. A defect in the Act is no excuse. A resolution was passed by the Municipality and it was given for the Deputy Commissioner, the suggestion, which he insinuates, is obviously wrong that the other eight were against the presentation of an address to the President. The statement that the Deputy Commissioner suspended the resolution "in pursuance of his statutory powers" is, unfortunately for our political statue, true. But it does not constitute an answer to the real question. What does the Deputy Commissioner take the President of the Indian National Congress for?

Hindu Gymkhana And Cricket Stadium

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—If the facts as reported by your correspondent regarding the cricket Stadium in Bombay are correct the officers of the Hindu Gymkhana deserve warm congratulations for the sportsmanlike attitude they have adopted in the matter of seating accommodation at the Stadium. They deserve to be specially congratulated not only for demanding 2,000 seats but on insisting that these petty communities like the Parsees and the Muslims shall not get more than 1250 seats each without their sanction. They are not content with fighting for their own rights but consider it truly sportsmanlike to dictate that without their consent the two Indian communities shall be submissively satisfied with the reduced seating accommodation laid down by them. They do not object to the European Gymkhana getting 2,000 seats on a footing of equality with them. They do not also object to whatever seating accommodation the Cricket Club of India may provide in their Club pavilion nor do they object to 6,000 seats being allotted to the Bombay Cricket Association. Their quarrel is with the accommodation allotted to the Parsee and Muslim Gymkhanas and with their presumption in demanding equality of treatment with the Hindu Gymkhana in the matter of seating accommodation, which they have enjoyed ever since the Quadrangular Tournament began to be played. Wonderful exhibition of sporting spirit.—Yours, etc., CRICKET.



WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. Sriwasa Sarma desires publicity to press his very sincere and thanks to the very kind friends who have sent letters and telegrams of congratulation on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Edward VIII. He will be grateful if those who are kindly enquired about this will note that he will be known as Sriwasa Sarma.

Mr. (now Sir) R. S. Sarma's Paper.

BT ANOTHER!

Two of the Empire's foremost cultural research workers are expected to have accepted the invitation of the Government of India to examine the work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and report on it. With their Imperial experts and the future of the peasant cannot but be improved. Let India go on paying for the continuous privilege of Imperial expertise.

Addressing a literary gathering in the Madras Press, Mr. J. V. S. reported to have said that the knowledge among school children were dead and that they had been taken by snobbery. He flouting of constitutional authority and contempt for the law.

Press report. A plea to keep the Justices for education in power? members of the staff of the 'le' of Madras gave a farewell party the other day to Mr. Ranaswamy Mudaliar, who has been Honorary Editor for years. How you know what has been extraordinarily wrong with contemporary.

Kahmiri State has followed the example of the United Provinces and has appointed a Commission to inquire into unemployment. The Commission is headed by the 'Statesman'. A thing inquired into it, the Commission further follow the example of the U. P. and do practically nothing.

Our States are protesting. tyagia Against Congress? as a headline. An arrogant allegation is, they, not against Government. Or they have more modern and useful methods.

R. I. P. MODY MEETS M. T. A. STEWART. B. E. Minor.

are thrilled. Tnegus has intimated that he will appear in person at the meetings as the head of Ethiopian delegation.

would advise His Majesty to wear gas mask. Italy has offered to the League that she would furnish it with reports of her civilising efforts in Ethiopia, but without any form of control.

Far, of course, the uncivilising efforts were reported by others. the League must indignantly turn the offer as a calculated attempt to its honour and authority.

having done so it will propose (proposed by Anthony Eden seconded by Paul Boncour) take a generous and voluntary gift of both to Signor Mussolini.

sensation, by the way, has been caused by the reported postponement of the League meeting to September or October. It is necessary. Britain and France must make sure of Germany and Italy—through the League question—before they can do both by finally decapitating the League.

CHUNK OF SOLID POETRY
Persia was the noted land of great poets and the language lent itself ethereally to the passionate sentiments of lofty lyrics and was reverse to English which is the true beauty of poetry entirely lost.—Atiya Begam alba from her usual giddy ghts.

millionaire (addressing pupils of a school): 'All my success, my financial prestige, I owe to a thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck.' Voice from the back: 'But how do we find the right people to pluck, sir?'

'British Prestige Lowered: Peace Endangered'

Duff-Cooper Attacked

Paris Speech Of June 24 Criticised

Baldwin Urged To Announce Govt. Policy

Strong Speeches In Commons In Emergency Debate

LONDON, June 29. The speeches of Mr. Neville Chamberlain on June 10, forestalling the dropping of sanctions and of Mr. Duff-Cooper at Paris on June 24, in which he said, "inter alia" that "France's frontiers are our frontiers," were the focus of contention in the House of Commons, when the Labourites obtained the Speaker's leave to hold an emergency debate. The house was crowded.

Major C. E. Atlee declined the absence of Mr. Baldwin, who has been resting for a few days in the country.

Military Alliance

Arguing that Ministers have no right to make individual statements outside the House on high matters of public policy, Mr. Atlee, while sympathising with the need for a close Anglo-French friendship, bitterly criticised the passages in Mr. Duff-Cooper's speech which, he said, have been interpreted to indicate a desire for a close Anglo-French military alliance, which conflicted with the Government policy.

Control Of Tongues Needed

Mr. Atlee said: "It is time that Mr. Baldwin came to the House and plainly announced the Government policy and thereafter, the Ministers controlled their tongues."

The Liberal Archibald Sinclair expressed the opinion that Mr. Duff-Cooper's speech was a Government's infirmity of purpose, lowered British prestige and endangered peace.

Mr. Winston Churchill said he understood that the first draft of Mr. Duff-Cooper's speech was sent by Mr. Eden and altered. He thought it an excellent speech, expressing an admirable sentiment without casting aspersions on any other country, unless the latter harboured aggressive intentions.

Sir John Simon, replying, firmly denied that Mr. Duff-Cooper had advocated a military alliance and said the Opposition criticisms were based on a false premise.

"A MIDSUMMER MADNESS"

NOTE: The speech referred to in the above telegram was by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in London.

LEAGUE MEETING ADJOURNED

Report Of Postponement Causes Sensation In Geneva

GENEVA, June 29. The report that Italy proposed what is described as a voluntary mandate over Ethiopia is very misleading.

Italy, apparently, has offered to furnish the League with reports of her civilising efforts in Ethiopia, but without any form of veto. A sensation has been created by a report that the September meeting of the Assembly might be adjourned till October and even later, to enable the League to deal with the question of the German reparations. The report of the German reparations committee is expected to be ready by the end of the month. The idea is to postpone the meeting till eight or ten days only for the sake of convenience.—Reuter.

Andhra Congress Candidates For Council Of State

MADRAS, June 30. The Andhra Congress Committee has decided to put up P. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. Velaguri Goundar and Lala Girdharilal as Congress candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Council of State.—A. P.

ABOLISH TARIFF BOARD

Satyamurthi Gives Notice Of Adjournment Of Assembly

MADRAS, June 30. Mr. S. Satyamurthi has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely the abolition of Tariff Board.—United Press.

MOVE ON KENYA FRONTIER

Strategic Places Occupied To Prevent Supplies To Abyssinians

ADDIS ABABA, June 30. A column of Italians and natives under General Gelo occupied Mega near the Kenya Frontier on June 27th. Mega is of strategic importance and commands the caravan routes from Kenya to Addis Ababa and Djibouti. The object of occupation is to cut off the Abyssinian supplies from Kenya.—Reuter.

Yet Another Occupation

ROME, June 30. Italians occupied Moyale on the Kenya Frontier according to an Italian Agency correspondent in Addis Ababa.—Reuter.

YAKUB V. JINNAH "FIGHT TO A FINISH"

Move To Hold Conference Of Mussalmans In U. P. At End Of July

NAINI TAL, June 30. A meeting of the Muslim Members of the Legislative Assembly and the U. P. Legislative Council and others was held under the chairmanship of Sir Muhammad Yakub. The following resolutions were passed:—

"Whereas the method and procedure of the formation of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League as constituted presently and the manner in which the Provincial Board for the United Provinces is going to be set up is open to serious objections, it seems desirable to elicit real Muslim opinion in the provinces."

CONFERENCE IN JULY. The meeting requested Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammilullah Khan, Nawab of Chhattari, Raja Jehangirabad and Sir Mohd. Yusuf to call a representative meeting of Mussalmans before July 25 in order to consider the ways and means of securing the proper representation of Mussalmans on the U. P. Legislature in the best interests of the community.

Among those present, who supported the resolution were Dr. Ziauddin, Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan, Mr. Muhammad Faruq, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Sandila and

EXTENSION OF B. B. C.'s CHARTER

Foreign Advertisement Programmes To Be Discontinued

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, June 29. Government's decisions on broadcasting Corporation's charter follow the main lines of the Water Report. The Charter will be extended for ten years, from 31st December. The number of Governors will be increased from seven to ten and the Corporation's share of public receiving licences, which will remain unchanged at 10s. per annum will be increased.

FOREIGN PROGRAMMES. Government expresses the view that the Corporation should continue to refrain from committing on current affairs both in the broadcasts and the Corporation's own publications. Government approves of continued exclusion of advertisements and opinions that responsible departments should take all possible steps to prevent broadcasting of foreign advertisement programmes and also that Empire Broadcasting service should be developed, while licensing Relay exchanges should be continued for three years giving the Postmaster-General powers to take over Relays afterwards.

Government reject the proposal that the cultural side of broadcasting should be transferred to a Cabinet Minister but agree that broadcasting estimates should be presented separately in order to facilitate Commons' debate thereon. Government also approve Mr. C. B. Rahmat Khan.—A. P.

That the Corporation's staff should be filled on the recommendation of a Selection Board, together with staff representation, while as regards the Corporation's attitude towards employers' private lives, Government is of opinion that the general practice as regards Civil Service should be followed.

MORE STAY-IN STRIKES

LONDON, June 30. Two curious stay-in strikes are going on in France. A Toulon message says that Bank employees there have occupied all leading bank premises in pursuance of strike for the same pay as the Marseilles bankers. The moment chosen is most inopportune as it is the end of the month and payments are due.

A Nice message says that decorators at work on the English Church at Mentone are staying in, eating and sleeping there until the demands are met. The hotel strike has been settled.—Reuter.

International Rubber Committee

LONDON, June 30. To-day's International Rubber Committee meeting was confined to routine matters. No communication was issued.—Reuter.

Strike Clouds Hang Over Vital American Steel Industry

LONDON, June 30. Strike clouds hang over the vital American steel industry in the face of an imminent intensive drive by Unions to enforce closed shop policy. This would prohibit the employment of Non-Union labour, but employers are equally determined to use all resources to maintain the open shop status quo.

The head of the committee for industrial unionisation of steel industry declares that royalists of steel are interested in maintaining their own company union dynasty. It becomes apparent who dictated the Republican Party's labour programme.

"Fight to a finish appears to be inevitable" says "The World Telegraph"—Reuter.

NAVY'S ANSWER TO AIR MENACE

King Inspects Latest Torpedo Boat

(SPECIAL CABLE). LONDON, June 30. The King saw the Navy's latest acquisition—a sixty-miles-an-hour torpedo motor boat, designed by Scott Paine, the motor boat racer—when he paid his first visit to the Navy since his accession to-day at Portsmouth.

After inspecting the shore establishments, the King boarded a torpedo boat, first of twelve, built and being built. Experts believe that these boats, thirteen of which cost less than one destroyer, may prove the Navy's answer to the air menace. Their terrific speed and small dimensions make

MY EUROPE IS IN SEAGON

Mahatma Contradicts Press Report Of Visit To Continent

CALCUTTA, June 30. "My Europe is in Seagon. It is difficult even to wait till September," thus writes Mahatma Gandhi from Wardha on the 27th to a friend at Calcutta, who inquired whether the Press report as to his sailing in September for the Continent on a three months' tour, was correct. The report added that Mahatma Gandhi will also visit America returning in time for the next Congress Session.—A. P.

PREMIER GOES TO REST

Friends Say He Is Suffering From Insomnia

LONDON, June 30. Mr. Baldwin is resting at Chequers until Thursday. Although there is no question of a breakdown or bad health, the Premier's friends say he is suffering from insomnia aggravated by the heat wave. Furthermore he is feeling the strain of the recent heavy pressure of work, but is remaining in close touch with Downing Street.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO QUARREL OVER LAND OWNERSHIP

(Special Cable). ALGIERS, June 30. While the police were "reconnoitering" the murder of an Arab by a Jew near Bousajda Oasis, 300 Arabs rushed up and seized the arrested Jew and cut his throat. The Arabs decamped and barricaded themselves in the village. Black troops were sent to re-establish order. The Jew, it is alleged, killed the Arab in a quarrel over land ownership.

EXTEND ROLL PERIOD

Traders Urge Government For Another Fortnight

BOMBAY, June 30. A representation on behalf of the various trading and commercial organisations in the City was, it is understood, forwarded this evening to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Poona, requesting an extension of the period of enrolment of voters, which is due to expire on July 3, by a fortnight. About eight associations have signed the representation.

This afternoon a telegram has been sent to the Chief Secretary at Poona. The telegram states:—"Please grant voting trading and commercial associations for extension period by fortnight for enrolment voters, Bombay City, petition being forwarded. Bombay Commission Agents' Association."

ENGLAND WIN IN TEST

(Continued from page 1)

favour of Jehangir Khan who maintained an excellent length and kept down the runs. There was an exciting race against the clock at this stage.

GIMBLETT GIVES CHANCES. Gimblett gave chances at 35 and 49. Pala missing him on the second occasion at deep mid-on. Amarsingh missed Turnbull at second slip.

Fifty of the innings was reached in 75 minutes. Gimblett then opened out hitting four times to boundary in one over from Nissar. He completed his individual 50 in 95 minutes and also made the winning hit, hooking Amarsingh to the boundary.

The innings lasted 100 minutes, the last 58 runs having been hit up in 25 minutes. Gimblett hit 11 fours and on the whole played an extremely bright innings after a slow start.

MODERN JESSOP. The last minute tussle of hitting by the young farmer, Gimblett, who is being hailed as a modern Jessop, enabled England to win comfortably a most remarkable Test. Before Gimblett's sudden burst it appeared that the Indians might force a draw in view of the extremely steady bowling. The batsmen fell behind the clock at one time but were aided by mistakes in the field. Gimblett, who was missed twice opened out with a spate of fours.

AMAZING TEST. Indians put up extremely plucky fight. They have been faced by troubles and played in conditions foreign to them. The match is acclaimed as one of the amazing Tests in history. It savoured more of care-free village green cricket. Stopped batting before England's second innings performance did not reach the Test standard with the exception of Leyland's play.

INDIANS (Second Innings)
Merchant, c Duckworth, b Allen 0
Mushtaq Ali, l.b.w. (N), b Allen 8
C. K. Nayudu, c Robins, b Allen 3
Wazir Ali, c Verity, b Verity 17
Hindkar, l.b.w. b Verity 4
Jehangir Khan, c Duckworth, b Verity 13
Vizianagram, c Mitchell, b Verity 6
Pala, c Leyland, b Verity 16
C. S. Nayudu, c Hardstaff, b Allen 9
Nissar (not out) 2
Extras 8

Heavy Rain Expected In Gujarat During Next 36 Hours

POONA, June 30. Yesterday's depression over east Rajputana lies this morning near Deesa. The monsoon has been strong generally over north-west India and in lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Central India, west Central Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, and Mysore; local in east United Provinces, west Central India, east Central Provinces, Kashmir and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Orissa, north-west Frontier Province, Sind, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Sandheads 10 inches; Mercara 5; Mahabeshwar 4; Victoria Point, Jhansi, Sutta Lahore and Ahmedabad 3 each; Mergul, Tavoy, Diamond, Gwa, Toungou, Burdwan, Montgomery, Baroda, Aimer, Gulmarg, Khadala and Rajkot 2 each.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue strong in north-west India generally and in lower

MANY VILLAGES UNDER WATER

'QUAKE TREMOR IN AMRITSAR

Thunder And Lightning Accompany Heavy Rains

(From Our Correspondent). AMRITSAR, June 30. Accompanied by thunder claps of ear splitting proportions and flashes of lightning heavy rain fell here last evening, inundating low-lying areas followed by earthquake tremor of slight intensity lasting for a second.

EARTHQUAKE TREMOR IN KASHMIR

River Jhelum Rises Owing To Heavy Rain

SRINAGAR, June 30. A sharp earthquake tremor lasting a few seconds was felt here about 8 p.m. last night. No damage is reported. Continuous rain has fallen in Kashmir during the last 30 hours and has not abated. The river Jhelum has risen about nine feet, but there is little danger of flood as the water was very low previously.—A. P.

RAWALPINDI GETS QUAKE SHOCK

RAWALPINDI, June 30. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting 30 seconds was felt here at 8 p.m. last night. Panic-stricken people rushed out of their shops. No damage occurred.

There has been heavy rain since yesterday morning here as well as in the Murree Hills.—A. P.

TWO DROWNED IN KALLAYI RIVER?

MADRAS, June 29. Two are believed to have been drowned out of five occupants of a country boat which capsized in Kallayi river near Calicut. The men were thrown off the boat, which was laden with coconuts. Reports of stormy weather have been received from Nilgiris and West Coast.—A. P.

NO RAINS IN RAICHUR

Weather Conditions In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent). HYDERABAD (By Mail). The latest weather report for the week ended 18th June 1936 states that except Mahbubnagar and Raichur which were dry, all other districts had general rainfall during the week; the highest being 12.98 inches in Adilabad and 0.06 inches in Andoli (Gulbarga District). The average rainfall for the Dominions was 1.42 inches. The weather was pleasant with gentle breeze and clouded skies.

Drinking water was deficient in some parts of Raichur, and the preparations of kharif and abli lands continued and the sowing of the former had further progressed, requiring more rainfall for the purpose in parts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bidar and Raichur.

MONSOON STRONG IN NORTH-WEST INDIA

Heavy Rain Expected In Gujarat During Next 36 Hours

POONA, June 30. Yesterday's depression over east Rajputana lies this morning near Deesa. The monsoon has been strong generally over north-west India and in lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Central India, west Central Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, and Mysore; local in east United Provinces, west Central India, east Central Provinces, Kashmir and Malabar.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and Orissa, north-west Frontier Province, Sind, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Sandheads 10 inches; Mercara 5; Mahabeshwar 4; Victoria Point, Jhansi, Sutta Lahore and Ahmedabad 3 each; Mergul, Tavoy, Diamond, Gwa, Toungou, Burdwan, Montgomery, Baroda, Aimer, Gulmarg, Khadala and Rajkot 2 each.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue strong in north-west India generally and in lower

Burma. Rainfall will decrease in Central India; continue widespread in west United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, south Bengal and the west Coast of the Peninsula and extend into Sind and the north-west Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab, Kashmir and lower Burma during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

SLIGHT SHOWERS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Except for a few slight showers this morning and night, the city has gone dry since yesterday.

With the absence of rain, the temperature has again risen about one degree above normal. But this lull in the rain is stated to be temporary though it is difficult to say, when heavy downpours will be resumed. So says the Colaba expert.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day, Colaba had a rainfall of 12 cents, Fort area had 23 cents, Byculla 20 cents and Matunga not a drop.

The maximum temperature for the same period was 87 degrees, one degree above normal and minimum temperature was 79 degrees, one degree above normal. Since the beginning of June, Colaba has recorded a rainfall of 32.63 inches, 14.32 inches above normal. Fort area had 34.23 inches, Byculla 33.41 inches and Matunga 33.59 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.43 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees 1.2 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 1.5 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy c/g 10) 7.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.12 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 32.63 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 33.06 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain. Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 170 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in North West Frontier was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 20h. 4m. (I.S.T.) on Monday, the 29th June 1936.

Drinking water was deficient in some parts of Raichur, and the preparations of kharif and abli lands continued and the sowing of the former had further progressed, requiring more rainfall for the purpose in parts of Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bidar and Raichur.

NO DEFIANCE OF BAN

Negotiations Regarding Magisterial Order In Progress

(From Our Correspondent). BARODA, June 30.

The news circulated by the Associated Press about Doctor Sumant Mehta addressing a public meeting to-day is misleading. Negotiations are progressing between the officials and workers of the Prajamandal. The protest meeting has been postponed. The whole position is explained in a statement issued yesterday by the General Secretary of the Prajamandal. Negotiations are in progress to-day.

HEAVY RAIN

Heavy rain fell yesterday evening which, lasting for four hours, recorded about 2 inches. The sky is still cloudy.

"Students' Day" will be observed on July 2 by the Baroda Students' League.

Britain To Blame For League Failure RECONSTRUCTION MUST BE QUAKE-PROOF

In Case Of Abyssinia, Power Was
There But Will Was Lacking,
Says Jamnadas Mehta

An interesting discussion, as to whether the League of Nations as it is constituted to-day, is of any use towards achieving international security and world peace, took place at the Green's Hotel on Tuesday evening with Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in the chair. The meeting was organised under the joint auspices of the Indian and European Progressive Groups in Bombay.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, in the course of his speech said that he was in favour of the idea behind the League but he found that the will to carry out the Covenant and its different articles had not been there among the different nations, who were members of the League. He referred to the Abyssinian and Manchurian episodes to illustrate how the League had failed to enforce Article X of the Covenant. Though the "power" was there the "will" was lacking. The mere threat of collective action would have prevented both Italy and Japan from perpetrating the acts they did. Both these nations were aware that the League would not take up arms in favour of either Manchuria or Abyssinia.

But Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was sure that the failure of the League did not mean the failure of the idea behind it. But he felt that if the will of the member nations had been there, sanctions against Italy could have been severe. It was not the League Covenant or the "idea" behind it, that was at fault, but the constituents of the League were at fault, in as much as they had not tried to enforce Article X. He, however, felt that the League had done a great deal towards International Labour, health, preventing slave and women traffic, social justice etc. But even this would not be possible in the future, as the political authority of the League of Nations would no more be respected by the different nations of the world.

BRITAIN TO BLAME

For the failure of the League's action in the case of Abyssinia, Mr. Mehta, blamed the British, as the most important and influential nation member of the League. It had shirked its duty. It had betrayed Abyssinia. He in the end, suggested that the idea of collective security should be revived and the League established on a sounder basis than at present.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Parker, Member of the Council of State from Bombay, in the course of his speech said that the object of starting the League of Nations was the betterment of the condition of the world and happiness of the people in general. Its past success or failure was not material. To question as to what the League had done for the people of the world was contrary to the spirit on which the League was based. Probably no one would deny that in certain respects, the League had been a great disappointment. He referred to the Abyssinian and Manchurian episodes and said that in these cases the League had completely failed to function effectively. That was not surprising considering the history of mankind. To wind up the League would be to scrap one of the main existing hopes of the world.

WHERE LEAGUE SUCCEEDED
It was the opinion of the speaker that the danger of war after the German occupation of the Rhineland, was lessened because of the existence of the League. There were other less spectacular but important matters which the League had dealt with effectively. Failure to prevent war in Abyssinia or other shortcomings were not sufficient reasons to justify the view that there was no hope of its being of use in the future. Probably those who have always approved of the League of Nations in the past expected too much of it and are, therefore, unduly depressed by the failure of Abyssinia. "It is perhaps another Quetta. There has been an earthquake, an unforeseen earthquake, at any rate an earthquake for which adequate preparation had not been made. It was necessary to reconstruct—the reconstruction

should be as earthquake-proof as possible". Two or three other members took part in the debate, most of them expressing the view that the League had failed to do its duty. But they all felt that the League idea was a sound one.

TRY MANDATES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta replying to a question said that one of the points about reconstruction of the League would be that all the subject nations should forthwith be placed under Mandates and the Mandates should be liquidated after 5 or 10 years. Such arrangements would certainly help a great deal towards collective security and permanent international peace. It would not be possible to achieve such a state of affairs till there were subject nations in the world.

To another question, Mr. Mehta said that the League had done a great deal in other directions, towards health, traffic in women and slaves, etc. India had certainly benefited through the existence of the International Labour Office.

To a question Mr. Parker replied that India contributed Rs. 15 lakhs per year towards the League's expenses.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge of the League of Nations Branch in Bombay, also spoke and said that it was not proper to pass any judgment on the League at present. One should wait and see the ultimate result of the present action of the League and then pass judgment.

Mr. C. P. G. Wade, of the European Progressive Group, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair and the two speakers of the evening. He said that the presence of 157 persons at the meeting showed the interest taken by the members of the two Groups in the activities of the Groups.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENTS' SUCCESS

Chartered Insurance
Institute's Exam.
Results

The Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, writes:—
In the Chartered Insurance Institute's Examination of London which was held in March 1936 in the Davar's College of Commerce the following Students of the College were declared successful:—
Life Insurance Branch, Part I (of six papers):

The undernoted Candidates have completed Part I:—
(1) Lachmi Narayan Agarwal, (2) Sorabji N. Bharucha (with distinction), (3) Jayant A. Desai, (4) Gudibande V. Jannah, (5) Virendra H. Kothari (with distinction), (6) Manohar D. Navare, (7) Deviprasad M. Swadia, (8) Bansilal N. Vani, (9) Jagannath M. Vathare, (10) Kumara S. Pillay and (11) S. Sundaram Iyer.

The undernoted Candidates have passed Group B made up of three papers:—
(1) Ram Mohan Ray, (2) Vincent Suzani, (3) A. Ganapathy.

The undernoted Candidates have completed Part II thus qualifying for Associates (A.C.I.I.) Diploma:—
(1) A. R. Sen Gupta, (2) N. S. Raghavan.

The undernoted Candidates have passed Part II Group A made up of three papers:—
(1) S. A. Prabhu, (2) N. R. Swamy.

Fellowship Examination (F.C.I.I.) P. P. Givwala one of our ex-students declared successful in Section II, thus qualifying for Fellowship (F.C.I.I.) Diploma.

T. R. Sreenivas an ex-student declared successful in Section I of Fellowship Examination.

In the Preliminary Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute J. H. Master is declared successful.

Indian News From Here And There

New Co-operative Rule GUJERAT INSTITUTE'S PROTEST

The following representation on the proposed Rule under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act empowering to superseding the management committees of registered Societies has been addressed to Government by Rao Bahadur Gunvantrao H. Desai, President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, District Branch, Ahmedabad.

R. B. Desai it may be noted was an officer in the Co-operative Department for a period of twenty years during which he worked as Auditor, Assistant Registrar, Personal Assistant, to the Registrar and as acting Registrar of Co-operative Society.

The removal of some or all the members of a Committee of a Society and appointment of one or more members in their place by Government under the rule would mean that the management of the Society would pass into the hands of persons who are not appointed by the members of the Society and not responsible to them. The members will lose all interests in the Society's working. If the Society suffers any loss during the management of its affairs by persons appointed by Government, the members of the Society should not be held responsible for losses incurred by them.

Cases are not wanting when Co-operative Departmental Officers have in spite of heavy financial losses and differences among members tried to advise them to continue its working. They will naturally take advantage of the powers under the rule to remove Managing Committee members who are opposed to their view point. The decisions in such matters should be left to the General meeting. The Committee elected by the Annual General meetings of Co-operative Societies hold office for one year only. If the entire Managing committee of any Society is superseded under the new rule i.e. 48 clause (a) sub rule 1, the committee appointed by Government should hold office only during the period of the committee and not for three years from the date of their appointment. As regards proviso (2) to the proposed rule 48 (1) my Committee suggests that no order removing any or all members of the Committee should be passed in any case without giving an opportunity to the Committee and the members concerned why such an order should not be made. If the Financing Agency or Bank is opposed to any such removal, such an order should not be passed.

The new rule if introduced will apply to small rural societies as well as to large Urban and Central Banks including Provincial Banks and Housing Societies. The members of these Societies have large financial interests. A very large number of influential, honest, efficient and selfless men of position are at present working on the committees of these Banks and Co-operative Organizations. If the new rule is sanctioned it will simply have the effect of driving out the really influential and independent workers from the movement.

The duties of the Registrar and his staff are well-defined under the Act. He has ample powers under the Act. It is left entirely to his discretion to register or refuse to register a Society. The byelaws and every amendment to them require his approval. He is given unlimited powers of inspection, audit and enquiry. He controls the power of a Society to make loans, to receive deposits from and other transactions with non-members and has a voice in the investment and disposal of its funds. He has full discretion to order the dissolution of a Society and to appoint a liquidator to wind up its affairs. If the duties are properly performed he need not assume detailed direction of a Society by superseding Managing Committee or any of its members. The rule if made will empower the Registrar to appoint as members of the committee persons who have no stake or interest whatsoever i.e. persons who are not members of a Society.

"It pains my Committee to add that of late there is a tendency in the Co-operative Department of this Presidency to press co-operative Societies and Banks to include in their byelaws provision which deprive the Co-operative Societies and their committee of the power of appointing their own officers, to empower the Registrar to supersede the committee and its members and as this undue in-

terference is objected to by all Co-operators of experience, attempt is now made to take these powers under the new rule. This should not be allowed as it would ultimately harm the movement and it will lose the help and guidance of independent, selfless, and honest co-operators."

KHAMGAON HIGH SCHOOL TO RE-OPEN

D. P. I.'s Conditions
Complied With

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, June 27.

The grant to and recognition of the Anjuman High School, Khamgaon, was in abeyance under the orders of the Director of Public Instructions, C.P., and its renewal was subject to the reconstitution of the Managing body, the collection of Rs. 15,000 as Reserve Fund, the repayment of the debt and certain minor items.

An extraordinary meeting of the Anjuman Mufidul Islam was held on the 14th inst. when almost all the conditions laid down by the Director of Public Instructions were satisfied. The

SUPPORT BOMBAY STUDENTS' DEMANDS

Hubli Condemns "Matric
Massacre"

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, June 30.

A largely attended meeting of students was held in Vidyanarya Library Hall last evening to protest against the 'matric slaughter'. Mr. Hebbali presided.

A resolution supporting the demands formulated by Bombay students was adopted.

Dr. Hardikar who attended the meeting addressing the students said that the present education imparted in Indian Universities was no education at all. It only helped to create nerveless slaves out of our boys. The teaching system in the schools was worse. The whole system was in urgent need of radical reform. He condemned the unfeeling attitude of the University towards the students and their grievances.

He characterised the Hamiltonian heroics in the Senate meeting as self-condemnatory.

Continuing he explained the economic evils of such "slaughters." The Doctor concluded by exhorting the youths to awaken, organise themselves and fight till their grievances were redressed.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY.

The third article of the series appears
in to-day's issue.
Read next article in Saturday's issue.
Have you any constructive suggestions
to make on this subject?
If so, write to us briefly.

gathering was attended by all prominent Muslims of Berar, conspicuous amongst them being the veteran leader Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah, M. L. C. Khan Bahadur Khawaja Abdul Baqi Khan, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aman Khan, Khan Saheb Muniruddin, Messrs. Hidayat Ali, Abdus Sattar Khan, Abdul Majeed Khan, Hasan Muhammad, Haji Kareem, Haji Abdullah, Haji Ali, Haji Abdullah Ahmad, Haji Latif and Jusuf Abdullah.

The proceedings began with great scenes of enthusiasm and the whole quota of the reserve funds was collected the body was reconstituted and a deputation was appointed to wait on the educational authorities. It is learnt that Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf Shah and Khan Saheb Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman Mufidul Islam met the authorities on the 26th June and formal orders are awaited very shortly.

The school is re-opening on the 2nd July.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

Nazi Government to regard Turks as Aryans and Egyptians as non-Aryans. They are particularly angry at Goering's reported statement referring to the "necessity to establish distinctions of a practical nature to avoid mixing German blood with undesirable blood."

As a result of the tremendous feeling that had been created in Cairo Egypt's participation in the Olympic Games is doubtful, unless the German Government withdraws the laws.

A Lesson For Indian Liberals
For the benefit of Sapru, Chinnai, Paranjpe & Co.:—

Quiet, dark Heinz Liepmann, the young German author, had told a friend how he escaped from a Nazi concentration camp on Wittmoor, an island near Hamburg. Each morning the prisoners were driven down to the water's edge to wash at 4 o'clock. There was one tooth brush between 36 men.

Liepmann, a good swimmer, had always said he could not swim. He was not watched as closely as the swimmers. One day he slipped into the water, naked, his back full of wounds from the beatings he had received—swam for 2-1/2 hours, was picked up by an American oil cargo steamer. The sailors gave him trousers and shirt, contact of which made his wounds break out afresh. He was sheltered by some workers in a suburb, and finally got away in a coal steamer to Antwerp.

The book he then wrote, "Murder—Made in Germany," was the most translated German book since "All Quiet on the Western Front." Liepmann says he is not a Socialist. He joined their anti-Hitler organisations because he was against the suppression of individual liberty.

Tippling

The Bill, which is being introduced in France to abolish tippling, is not the first of its kind discussed by the French Chamber. "Poubloire" system is very strong in France, cinema attendants, for instance, always expect tips.

The origin of the word "tip" is

"Co-operation Important Part In Rural Reconstruction"

Prckale Appeals For UnAn Faith In Work
In Address At Karnk Cnference

The following is the Presidential Address delivered by Prof. V. G. Kale the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference at Dharmwar in the course of which, it is:—

We the co-operative movement may take legitimate pride that fight against the world-wide economic depression has been ended with a measure of success and that co-operative institutions in this Presidency are coming out better than in some other provinces of India. We are certainly not out of the woods yet, it is too early to crow over recovery that is being slowmade.

The co-operative movement, based as it is on self-help, mutual assistance and organised effort at improvement, can however, ground thrive within certain limits prescribed by conditions prevailing within and without the country.

TIMES OF TRIAL

It is a fact that in spite of a lack proper appreciation of the for at work and in the face of Government's mistaken policy, calculated to discourage non-official effort at improvement and to widen and tighten official control over and indirect, the co-operative movement in this Presidency and workers in it have stood their ground remarkably well in these times of trial.

Registrar's reports are that to bear testimony to this, if defence is needed.

If one were to judge from comments, criticisms and suspicions that have recently appeared in the press, one would be apt to conclude that the movement is rotten to the core and doing but more official control casave it from ruin. The work of co-operative societies and men is ignored and the mis-management of a work is exaggerated.

GOVT'S PROPOSED RULE

The latest illustration of this state of confusion and prejudice is to be found in the Government's proposal to make a new Rule after Rule 47 of the Co-operative Societies' Rules, 1927. The Rule is intended to confer on Government power to supersede a Managing Committee of a Society whenever its thought necessary to do so in the best interests of the co-operative institution concerned. The new move on the part of Government has very properly evoked strong opposition from a quarters.

The proposed rule is wrong in principle and is calculated to do harm in operation. The assurance sought to be given that the new rule would be resorted to only in exceptional cases will not carry conviction, since the exercise of discretionary powers vested in officials may be provoked by wrong impressions and information supplied by interested parties. As the law, the rules and the by-laws and, the Registrar possesses extensive powers of control, direct and indirect, over co-operative institutions, and these need no strengthening. And if an agency is put in the matters of a society, it is possible to set up an impartial and influential non-official machinery with which the Registrar may be associated. Government will not be wise in undertaking the responsibility of managing a society through its nominees who can not always be trusted to act efficiently and in the best interests of society taken as a whole.

**DESTROYS PUBLIC
CONFIDENCE.**
The proposed measure will destroy the already weakened self-confidence of the people and will

uncertain. It may have come from the fact that "tip" is usually small part and the tip one gives is (sometimes) a small thing, or may be taken as the finishing touch, the "tip" of a thing. "Survey of London Life and Labour" gives £3 as average weekly tips of the West End waiters, chefs, porters, though some make much more than this. For waitresses, chambermaids, etc., the average is one pound. The system is vigorously attacked on occasions because it lends itself to uncertain labour conditions and irregular wages.

A Clever Ruse

German theatres, it is reported, are experiencing a slump just now, but a wily director of a provincial theatre recently hit on a clever ruse for filling the house. He had notices printed as follows:—

"At the end of the performance 'tableau vivant.' Money will be refunded to any member of the audience who declares that it displeases him."

This promise intrigued the public and the theatre sold every seat.

Public meeting of the citizens of India was held to protest against the arrest of Mr. Tikamchad Jain, a well-known worker. Mr. Keshwar Prasad, Headmaster Dharwad Jain Vidyalaya, Bhilath Barmecha, Secretary, 'tableau vivant.' Keerimal Bhandari, Secretary, Reception Committee, Jhabua, State Peoples' Conference and Pyarchand, Cashier, Vyari Sangh.

PROTEST AGAINST JHABUA ARRESTS

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of the movement self-least independent-minded workers, becoming thinner. It is a sort of unsatisfactory state of affairs in our co-operative movement depicted above, that Government did not think it necessary to consult either the Provincial Co-operative Institute or a Provincial Co-operative Basesee using the notification it proposed new rule and ask sufficient time to discuss and mulatopinion on the subject after the notification.

Most of the protests, which have been to Government appear to be made out a strong case against the rule.

Provincial Autonomy on the from things are bad enough and must see to it that they do not become worse in the course of development to it and on its inequality. Our strength or weakness depends on ourselves. If we are united, organised, and active to a sense of our duty, we would not have come to a situation where they have now reached. It is up to all men of goodwill and faith in the movement to combine to prevent it from falling into the morass which it is in. There are elements inherent strength in our movement which I have already mentioned. But unless they are rekindled and nourished the future of the movement is indeed dark.

I am impressed with the array of signs showing the growth of the movement and membership of it and increase in their capital reserves.

COLLATIVE EFFORT WANTED.
What of vital importance to me is the effort, the social service, the mass enlightenment, the civic good, the spirit of citizenship that may or may not be behind the figures. I wish, co-operators will look at their movement from this essential point of view and strive to work to a great ideal recognised all over the world.

A depressing effect of cheap money which has flooded our central urban banks has yet to be met. The large deposits which have flowed into co-operative banks bear testimony to the confidence which the movement has gained in the public mind.

We regret wondering whether and by the Reserve Bank of India proposals help agriculture and the co-operative movement and one does not know what has happened of Mr. Darling's reports.

PAIN RURAL UPLIFT.

An organised movement like ours at to be able to play an important part in the rural reconstruction work that is being so much talked about. The economic development of India depends on annual have as its chief objective the well-being of the mass of its population and unfortunately it is the rural people who have been hardest by the prevailing depression.

If carry on our work undisturbed in an organised manner with in the ideals and methods co-operation unshaken in the face of passing difficulties, we render a good account of ourselves in the uphill task of economic regeneration and progress which confronts India to-day. Let me it that the deliberations of this conference will be conducted with due sense of responsibility and the right spirit of co-operation and respect for other peoples' opinions and that they will result in able activities in the proper sphere.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures



Kumari Sardar Akhtar in "Sangdil Samaj" at the Krishna.

"AMAR JYOTI" OR "IMMORTAL FLAME"

Commencing From Saturday, 4th At Krishna

Prabhat's great picture "Amar-Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame," which is much awaited by the Indian film fans, is an unique production. It is under the direction of Mr. V. Shantaram assisted by his colleagues Messrs. Fatch Mahamad, Damle and K. Dhaiber. Set in the period ages ago in the days when piracy was prevalent, Indian Women's valour stalked the land of Hindusthan, depicting the tale of an helpless woman (ill-treated by her husband) was wronged by the Queen and the minister. But the woman (Soudamini) avenges in the right way the wrong done to her, taking it as a common cause to obtain liberty for all women wronged. This picture "Amar-Jyoti" technically effective surpassing their previous productions. In the Indian film land, scarcely anything more finished has yet been produced. The photography is excellent. The sound-recording is faithful, worthy of highest praise. From purely technical point of view "Amar-Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame" leaves nothing to be desired. The direction by Mr. Shantaram is clever and carries the interesting story full of incidents very smoothly, in spite of thrilling action, to a conclusion that is eminently satisfying. The lighting from the beginning to the end is admirable. The settings and the out-door shots especially in the Bombay Harbour, in the mid-sea near Malwan, and in the jungles of Konkan, display the consummate skill and its perfect harmony with the mood and atmosphere of the moments depicted.

"JEEVAN NAIYA"

7th Week At Imperial Cinema

After a month and a half of unprecedented success, "Jeevan Naiya" entered its seventh week at Imperial Cinema last Saturday. It is a proof of its pulling power that the steady stream of enthusiasts has continued all this long period, unaffected by the inconveniences of the recent monsoon torrents.

The unusual interest created by "Jeevan Naiya" is explained by its manifold merits and the uniformly high level of all the elements that go to make first-rate entertainment—story, direction, technique, acting, music and dancing. Indeed, the principal attraction is the superb artistry of Devika Rani who gives a touch of refinement and distinction to every piece of her work. Some of the dozen songs have become the favourites of many a family, especially that charming number "Jeevan Naiya, Premki Nadiya." The dances are likewise marked by a refreshing originality, and the "Kite Dance" by Mumtaz Ali and Sumita Devi is one of the highlights of the picture.



"Millionaire" now shown at the Minerva.



Kumari Durga Khote in "Amar-Jyoti," forthcoming Prabhat release.

Question Of The Week

Have we in India an Alexander Korda to give us a vision of the India of the future?

"PIA-KI-JOGAN"

At The Wellington

The story of "Pia-ki-Jogan," the latest production of Golden Eagle Movietone, Ltd., Karachi, now showing at the Wellington an interesting one woven from the threads of two romances that cross and cross again in thrilling and heart-rending incidents to make a realistic but too tragic web of life.

The acting is good, Krishna Kumari as Lella is very well cast and enacts a fine role with sympathy. Sirdar Akhtar gives her admirable support. Her delightful songs are an entertainment in themselves. Mr. Merwan Irani as the villainous Governor, earns ex-ecration by his realistic portrayal, while Pramod Chandra plays the role of Kishore with winning charm.

Music, photography and sound recording are good, and altogether "Pia-ki-Jogan" is a social drama well worth seeing.

"Pia-ki-Jogan," the ideal picture of the day, whose delightful songs were heard on the radio twice and much appreciated by the public, has been drawing a great rushing patrons from every community. Sirdar Akhtar's brilliant songs must touch the heart and must make tears roll down from the eyes. Much more Krishna Kumari's acting which is wonderfully enacted. This is one of the rarest productions ever shown in Bombay. The public of this city must take a point to witness this unique picture at Wellington.

"GAYABI-SITARA"

At The Globe Next Week

Saroj Movietone's different sort of thriller "Gayabi-Sitara" (The Mysterious Star) is the next attraction reserved for Globe Talkies.

You must have seen many a thriller and many a stunt-picture but Saroj Movietone's new production "Gayabi-Sitara" strikes quite a different note in the world of stunt-thrillers. It tells of mysterious and blood-curdling exploits of a bravo who saves a beautiful girl from the rushing tornado of a villain—who under the garb of a saint becomes the terror of the country. There are thrills resulting from aeroplanes crashing down on earth from high skies and other thrilling situations. Main stars are Miss Khorsheed, the nightingale of the Punjab, Miss Zebunnissa, Mr. Shukla, Mr. Prabhashanker, etc.

You cannot afford to miss this picture—which will be released next week at the Globe.

ARYAN PICTURES

"Fath of Glory" is the title of the social and powerful human story of Aryan Pictures, which is



Kumari Devika Rani in "Jeevan Naiya," at the Imperial.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At The Capitol

Commencing Wednesday July 1st, there will be a daily change of programme at the Capitol of three pictures each of which created a sensation on its first release.

On Wednesday there is the "Crusades," that spectacular story of Richard the Lion-hearted, the brave Saladdin and the beautiful woman whom he loved in vain.

Henry Wilcoxon, who plays the role of Richard is the most virile and manly lover-fighter the screen has yet produced.

On Thursday there is the exotic Marlene Dietrich in what has been judged her best picture "Song of Songs" with Brian Aherne. It will be interesting to see Marlene as an ingenue immediately after her sophistication in "Desire."

On Friday that world famous picture "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" a film which threw the censors of every nation into fits of hysteria. Frederic March received the highest honours for this role. There is little doubt that this is one picture in a million. Miriam Hopkins whom you have just seen in "These Three" plays a part which puts her in the very first rank of actresses. Definitely a picture that no one should miss.

under production. The story and dialogues are by Mr. S. N. Parachar, B.A., who also takes a distinct role in the picture and portrays the feelings of the oppressed millions, with rare skill and strength. The Company has been fortunate in securing the services of Shrimati Prabha who has already distinguished herself as an artist of rare genius by playing important roles in some of the latest productions of Mr. Bhavnani.

Mr. Navin Yagnik plays the leading role and portrays the modern youth in revolt. Mr. Fatty Prasad of "Dare Devil" fame

"CHHAYA"

At The Majestic

Hums Pictures maiden production "Chhaya" or "Holy Crime," running now to crowded houses at Majestic Talkies, Girgaum is remarkable for the powerful story and a cast which contains five of the best known stage and screen stars in Western India. Baburao Pendharkar, the versatile character actor of Maharashtra, Vinayak, who also directed the picture, Miss Ratna Prabha, Miss Indra Wadkar and Miss Lila Chitnis are in themselves sure guarantee of the quality of the picture.

"It is a cruel world." This is the theme of the picture, and the truth of the remark is experienced by Prakash, Kala and Suman, the three main characters of the story, from the day their mother died. In a vain struggle against poverty their father misappropriates money from the bank in which he works in dies in disgrace and prison.

Prakash, who is a poetic genius, carries on the struggle of life with his sister and his brother and achieves moderate success by publishing his poems in the disguise of woman's name.

Chhaya, daughter of the judge who convicted Prakash's father, is a passionate devotee of art and becomes an enthusiastic fan of Prakash whose poetry she reads without knowing its author. She is betrothed to a famous physician and to celebrate the engagement her father holds a competition in poetry. The award is a medal and it is won by Prakash who recites his poems and talks his way straight into the heart of the bride.

Their love is discovered and trouble follows. The couple are frustrated on the eve of elopement, and Prakash, is thrown into prison.

Tuneful and melodious songs, brilliant acting coupled with lively incidents help to make this picture full of entertainment which can be enjoyed by all. Master Vinayak gives an outstanding performance and Baburao Pendharkar dominates the picture. This picture, which incidentally, is in Marathi, is one that no lover of screen should miss. "Chhaya" has certainly broken the previous records of all the pictures run in Bombay for the last eight months. In spite of heavy rains, the anxious crowd still rush in to witness this ideal social picture. Never before such crowd was witnessed at the Majestic. The citizens should take the earliest opportunity to witness "Chhaya" at Majestic.

provides the comic side of the picture.

The supporting cast includes Mrs. Rashida, Miss Kanta, Miss Rashida and others—a very able batch indeed!

The Director, Mr. N. P. Bharnad-wal, being thoroughly familiar with the film-technique and having secured the sincere co-operation of this close-knit band of brilliant and famous film favourites, is sure to accomplish something distinctly different from the mediocre type of present-day films.



Kumari Indira Wadkar and Ratna Prabha in "Holy Crime" at the Majestic.

NEW THEATRES' MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA "THE MILLIONAIRE"

4th Week At The Minerva

You may believe it or not, that in spite of heavy rains this week and in spite of many other new releases in the city. New Theatres' hilarious musical comedy "The Millionaire" or "The Crorepati," has been drawing crowded houses at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road.

Many a people who have seen this laugh-provoking comedy, not once or twice but thrice, has congratulated New Theatres for giving varieties of pictures as they have always been doing so. It must be noticed that New Theatres have always stood for variety and something quite new in Indian film industry. One can assert that it is one only New Theatres which has the calibre of giving film "classics." The directors of the concern have always presented originality. Instead of showing big settings and other curious properties, instead of giving phantastic tales, the artists of this concern picture life, as it is the most difficult task that can only be achieved by true artists.

And New Theatres' "Millionaire" is absolutely a different sort of picture produced up till now. It tells you of a young collegian who has given his heart away to a cinema-star but did she care for him? He was told that in order to win her he must be a millionaire. And he decides to become one. One day luck smiles at him and he purchases a Derby ticket which makes a millionaire overnight.

But an entry of an extra film star who was to feature as a millionaire in the film, company becomes a centre of attraction and causes great deal laughter. The story then takes a delightful turn and creates many an interesting sequence—a thing which can be enjoyed with boisterous laughter.

You will admire Saigal as a "Millionaire" and his songs will be ringing in your ears when you leave the theatre. Molina plays the cinema star—Miss Leela with wonderful restraint and glamour. Her songs also are charming. Pahari Sanyal, Nawab, Rajkumar ('Chandra' of Devadas), Nemo,

STUDIO NEWS

From Rajputana Films

Rajputana Films Ltd. of Ajmer are proud to announce that their "Romantic India" directed by Mr. Mohan Sinha is complete and ready for Release all over India. It is scheduled to run in Bombay at Roxy Cinema one of the leading Bombay Theatres on or about 20th July and the opening ceremony will be performed by one of the leading Ruling Princes of Rajputana and also "Romantic India" will be released in Karachi by the middle of July, 1936. Press and other reports have acclaimed "Romantic India" as one of the best achievements of 1936 and a decided departure from the ordinary productions and themes. All the artists have done their best out of which Miss Noorjehan, Prem, Snehlata, Radharani (society girls from Punjab), Pt. Badri Prasad 'Panditji', O. K. Dar, Shyam Sunder of Fashionable India fame, Munshi Khanjar, U. M. Mehta of Ajmer, Latifa the beautiful classical dancer and Mr. D. P. Bhargava, B. Sc., LL.B. one of the Managing Agents of the company need special mention.

Very leading Distributors from all over the country are already in Bombay to bid for the rights so much so that one of the Distributors has advertised for the distribution rights of the picture without first settling with the company.

It is also to be mentioned that perhaps for the first time His Masters' Voice Gramophone Co. recorded almost all the songs of the picture "Romantic India" owing to the extraordinary quality of the songs. The Records of Mr. D. P. Bhargava, Misses Noorjehan and Snehlata the Rajputana Artists will be released near about 1st July, 1936 and others will follow soon.

Kidar, Rajlaxmi do their roles quite convincingly.

Directed by quite a new director Sjt. Hemchander, we should say that "Millionaire" is quite a good comedy of which the humour and wit are the main characteristics. You cannot afford to miss this mirth-provoking comedy running at the Minerva.



Kumari Madhuri in "Matlabi Duniya," (Ranjit)—at the West-End.

"Red Shirts, Part And Parcel Of Congress"

President Jawaharlal Exposes Maha Sabha Leader's Propaganda

SIMLA, June 28.—"The Red Shirt Organisation is an intimate part of the Congress," wrote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Frontier Hindu residing in New Delhi where he is working as Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

The correspondence between the two began towards the end of April on the subject of Red Shirts. It has just concluded, and with the permission of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the correspondence has been released by Mr. Ganpatral.

TEST OF CIVIL LIBERTY
Answering Mr. Ganpatral's enquiries, Pandit Jawaharlal wrote in the first week of May, recalling a statement of the former which appeared in the Press in June 1934 (when Pandit Jawaharlal was in jail) approving the continuation of the ban on the Khudai-Khidmatgars or the "Red Shirts" in the North West Frontier Province. Pandit Jawaharlal added, "the sole question in issue was whether you or some responsible officer of the Maha Sabha had made a statement approving of the Government's decision to continue the ban on the Khudai-Khidmatgars. For me one of the vital conditions of all progress is the existence of civil liberty, and I cannot conceive of any person standing for progress who denies this liberty to those he does not like. The test of civil liberty is to permit your opponent to function, not merely your friends."

HIS COMPLAINT.
Mr. Ganpatral replying pointed out that the Hindu Maha Sabha had nothing to do with the views expressed by him in his personal capacity. And giving his personal view, he added, "even now I regard the Red Shirt organisation as an explosive portent of violence in the Frontier. I drew a line between the Congress, which is a non-violent body and the Red Shirt organisation. My complaint against the Red Shirts is on account of their active participation in the loot and arson of D. I. Khan in 1931. The troubles of the Frontier Hindus do not commend themselves to pacifist Hindus who, not being conversant with Pathan mentality and ways, placate the Muslims and are ready to sacrifice the interests of the Hindu minority in the Frontier and elsewhere."

IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE
Pandit Jawaharlal in a rejoinder claims to know "something both of the Pathan mentality and of the Red Shirt movement", and says: "I am not much of a pacifist in the ordinary sense of the word. I know also that Khan Abdul Chaffar Khan and his colleagues of the Khudai-Khidmatgars have taken an exceptionally brave part in our freedom struggle. It becomes any one who has not taken that part to criticise them."

If the Hindus of the Frontier Province desire to live for ever under its shade, they can expect little sympathy or help from Hindus or others living in other parts of India. The Red Shirts are politically backward and they will err frequently, but because of their courage and the part they have played in the freedom struggle their errors can be forgiven them. Even if they had not been part of the Congress organisation, their gallant struggle against British Imperialism would have drawn them near us and they would have been our comrades. I am afraid, therefore, that in spite of your warning I must state that we stand shoulder to shoulder with our Frontier comrades of the Red Shirt movement, as we are prepared to do with all those who fight for the freedom of India and against British Imperialism."

"MILITANT AND COMMUNAL"
Mr. Ganpatral maintains that the Red Shirt organisation was affiliated to the Congress "without reason and that it was a militant, communal and sectarian organisation, fundamentally antagonistic to Democracy and Socialism. His complaint is that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan did not express his regret when it was brought to him that his volunteers were the wrong-doers". Further on Mr. Ganpatral observes: "So long as Muslims consider it a virtue to do wrong to a Hindu (Kafir) your ideology, however, logical in theory, will prove illusive in actual practice. Your first effort should be to create the sense of toleration and brotherhood amongst the various communities in India and unite them towards a common goal."

"POLES APART"
Pandit Jawaharlal, concluding the correspondence, says, "it is clear that there is little in common between us, and our ideas of politics, economics, culture and even language are as the poles apart. I do not see that the events of the D. I. Khan have to do with the larger question of the Khudai-Khidmatgars. Personally I do not believe that in this matter or in any other you represent the general sentiment of the Frontier Hindus or Hindus elsewhere"—A. P.

School Hours

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I am glad that this question is seriously taken up by the authorities for consideration. The question is one intimately connected with the health and training of boys and girls and is worthy of exciting the reminiscences of even an old fogey like myself. In my days, we had a very little of the summer vacation as at present enjoyed by the schools. We had morning school during May. We enjoyed morning school immensely. The school sat from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and included five periods of three quarters of an hour each, with an interval, to stretch our legs, between 9-15 and 9-30 a.m.

After early milk, we were comfortably at school by 6-45 a.m. The school periods were not felt to be inordinately long. Whatever ennui there was, was dispelled during the short recess. At 11, we went home, had a bath and sat down to dinner with a fine appetite and with a holiday feeling, as we felt that the worst was over and we had "the whole day" to look forward to. A boyish rest for an hour or so, after dinner; then to the home work, and at about 4 or 5 p.m. sun or shower, we were out on the fields for play, returning home at about 7 p.m. thoroughly and pleasantly tired. Warm food at about 8 p.m. A drowsy listening to the parents' talk and good night at about 9 p.m., with the day's task done to everybody's, and not the least, our own satisfaction. In this manner, we lived a life, unspoiled by worry; we imbibed knowledge during receptive hours, went to and returned from school at a time when the traffic problem was not at its worst; and could lend a hand to mother at home and in return received from her the education that our home work in the afternoon and satisfy too, the needs of physical exercise and comradeship at games in the evening. We went early to bed and could rise early in the morning by force of habit, like little giants refreshed. A last point of no small importance—when there was morning school, we had less frequently to "stand up on the last bench" because the teachers were fresher and more interesting.

Look on the contrary, at the modern boy. Morning studies in a hurry because of the impending school. All at home in a hurry, because father and son have to attend duty at 10-30. A hasty supping for the boy, of hurriedly prepared food, and a rush to school. Is it a wonder that the five hours at school, that follow drag on like a life-time! Little energy is left for exercise when emerging from school at 5, because the body feels tired and there are to-morrow's lessons to be done and plenty of them, too. Speaking generally, the boy reaches home at 5-30; opens his knapsack, takes out his books and pores over them or does sums until 7, by which time the eyes feel thoroughly tired and the head aches. Result, very little appetite for supper, a peevish back-chat to the parents, and then moodily to bed, for the boy—a thorough pessimist.

Now judge between this picture and that. My own experience and observation have convinced me that it is undoubtedly in the interest of our students that the morning-school system should be extended throughout the year.—Yours etc.,
NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Revision Of Primary Syllabus

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I learn that the Bombay Government Educational Department proposes to revise the syllabus of studies for Primary schools. A draft of the revised syllabus is being circulated among the officers of the Educational Department for their remarks and opinions. Though this draft is not sent to me, through the courtesy of a friend I have been able to go through it. I hope that before arriving at a final decision in the matter, Government will invite the opinions of the local authorities on it because the entire administration of Primary Education has now been handed over to the Local Authorities and they will have to give effect to this new and revised syllabus.

So far as Primary Education is concerned, opinions seem to have been sharply divided among the Educationalists. Some advocate quality while others plead for quantity. Mr. E. V. Parulekar, the Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, is the chief protagonist of

the school that advocate quantity even at the expense of quality. He comes forward with a proposal to reduce the period of the compulsory stage of Education from five years to four years by abolishing the Infant class, not caring at all for the fact that the knowledge that will be imparted to the children in four years will be too little to serve any practical purpose and that in villages children are more likely to soon lapse into illiteracy if they are not kept in schools at least for five years. He wants to confine the instruction in Primary schools merely to three Rs, omitting such subjects as History, Geography, Science, Hygiene, Drawing, Music, Nature study, Hand-work, etc., entirely disregarding the intellectual and cultural values of some of these subjects. He proposes the shift system, forgetting the fact that the system would mean intensive work for the poor teachers and mental exhaustion in most cases. He proposes to put one teacher in charge of sixty pupils disregarding the fact that it is impossible for a teacher in primary schools to handle a class of sixty pupils, especially when in Primary schools individual attention to each pupil is quite a necessity.

If, in his extreme zeal to raise the percentage of literacy in our country, Mr. Parulekar has gone to one extreme, I am afraid in their zeal to improve the quality and raise the standard of education in our Primary schools, those who are responsible for drafting the new syllabus for Primary schools, have gone quite to the opposite extreme. I yield to none in my desire to improve the quality and raise the standard of education in our primary schools. If there be absolute voting for quality versus quantity, I would certainly vote for quality rather than for quantity. But I strongly hold the opinion that neither the quality of instruction in our primary schools can be improved nor can the standard of education be raised by a sudden and revolutionary change in the syllabus, making it too difficult both for the teachers and the taught. As one who is in touch with Primary Education at least in Gujarat for the last twenty-two years, I venture to submit that the present teachers in our primary schools are hopelessly incompetent to do justice to the revised course. It is impossible to raise the standard of education in primary schools without raising the efficiency of teachers, who work there; and it is equally impossible to get more efficient teachers with the present meagre scales of salaries, paid to them. But in this letter I do not intend to digress into the question of the salaries of Primary teachers.

Coming to the question of the revised syllabus of studies in Primary schools, it is proposed to introduce Astronomical Geography, from the Infant class. I know that the venture of the new syllabus will say that merely simple talks on elementary Astronomical Geography is proposed. But to talk on a subject like this before infants only five years old is an art, which 90 P. C. of primary teachers do not possess. The result can be only cramming without understanding and the education, instead of improving in quality, will only deteriorate. It is proposed to introduce the teaching of Grammar from the second standard, where the average age of pupils is seven. In view of the age of pupils in this standard and the very limited knowledge of language which they have, it is impossible for children in that standard to grasp the abstract principles of an abstract subject like Grammar. That subject may better wait till the children go to the fourth standard.

The subject of History is introduced from standard third. The children studying in standard third are required to learn the stories of the cavemen of India in 20,000 B.C. or more, of the Dravidians 3000 B.C., the Aryans—how he lived his life in 3000 B.C. Now I think, that is too much for a child eight years old. These are the stories of archaeology than of history proper. They may better be dropped from the syllabus of History in Primary schools. The stories of Buddha, Alexander the Great, Ashoka, Samudra Gupta, Shri Harsh of Kanauj and Shankracharya which the child in standard third is asked to study may be carried to the later stage and the third standard pupil, who just begins to learn History, may be taught only the contemporary history. The stories of the lives of Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Dadabhai Navroji, Ranade, Ishverchandra Vidyasagar, Janshedji Tata, Sir

Sayed Ahmad and other makers of modern India will be more interesting to the beginner in history than the heroes of ancient India.

I do not propose to take more space of your paper by criticising in full details the proposed new syllabus. That work I reserve when the new syllabus comes for consideration before the Local Authority. Here I would only draw the attention of Government to the fact that the quality of education will not improve by merely prescribing an ambitious course on paper, which is impossible to be put into practice. Is it too much to suggest to the Educational Department that it is not quite enough to merely act upon the advice of those well-meaning idealists, who are fresh from England and before whose minds' eyes is always visible the cultured atmosphere of schools in England but who are utterly ignorant of local conditions? The opinions of those who have been in touch with Primary schools in the country for years together and who are conversant with actual facts and realities also deserve some consideration.—Yours, etc.,
P. K. DESAI,
Administrative
Officer, School Board,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

"Shakuntala"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The Illustrated Weekly of India publishes in its issue of the 7th Inst., a painting by Mr. Deuskar, entitled "Shakuntala," shortly going to be exhibited at the Royal Academy in London. The first thought that comes upon a general observer is that of surprise as to how such paintings win so much of popular approval and esteem, in spite of the glaring discrepancy between what the artist sought to give to the world in the choice of the particular subject, and what he actually achieved. The present painting, as one can easily understand from the title itself, ostensibly sets out to represent the famous situation in the Act III of the great romance of Kalidasa, when Shakuntala, the heroine, being laid low with love, consents to address a love epistle, at the instance of her two friends Anusuya and Priyamvada. The beauty of the situation consists in the delicate atmosphere, wherein the intensities of life shimmered into mists of love in idleness, and in the midst of which, the heroine whose hopelessness of passion could not break though her virgin coyness and maidenly reserve, at least agrees to etch out her confession on a lotus leaf with her nails.

The artist who has selected the situation described above has not done full justice to the same. The first thing that surprises the onlooker is the absence of dress for the upper part of the bodies of the three girl friends, and in this respect the liberty of the artist produces an impression of a profane exposure of the feminine form rather than any effect of charming loveliness of the same when it is half-veiled and half-revealed. The primitive kind of dress worn by the girls, as described by the poet and the 'pose' in which they are depicted in the original, had much suggestive value and romantic appeal. This has not been faithfully brought on the canvas. The figure of Shakuntala half raising herself on her elbows, suggestive of the hopelessness of her passion combined with her thoughtful hesitation, has here been replaced by a sitting posture, the one friend being made to peer into her writing with an idle curiosity and the second to lie on her back in almost a nude condition. One cannot imagine what this semi-nude figure is intended to convey neither can anything comparable to the same be traced in the original. It has almost been customary to represent the mytho-romantic figures in scanty dress, and with languid and pale appearance, and artist in this particular case has produced faces which reflect hardly any feeling or emotion at all. One wishes that the internal confusion in the heart of Shakuntala should have found expression on the noble face. The situation is mainly one full of emotion, but the painting is glaringly devoid of any, and the introduction of a number of antelopes, hares and flowers in the foreground has hardly helped the painter to induce an atmosphere of romantic unease that pervades the entire situation.

In thus decriing the divergence from the original we have not

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Questions, Suggestions And Contradictions

Will They?

K. A. GAFOOR (Bombay) wonders how the Bombay members of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board can be expected to give effect to the policy outlined in the League manifesto. Most of them, he says, are "known as confirmed life-long supporters of the Government....not once have they ever made a single utterance condemning the system under which we are governed." And the Muslim community, he adds, "will judge them by the unmistakable index of their past activities and associations and not by their present avowals." Will they, he asks, "prove by action even now that they have changed their views and policy in a manner as would

been insisting upon a strict adherence to the original, realising, as we do, that the greatness of a painting consists in the idealised emotion brought to our minds from the face of the figures, and not in an exact and photographic reproduction of the incidents. The true power of the artist consists in his ability to evoke the spirit

prove beyond doubt their changed angle of vision."

Five

R. J. SOMAN (Wardha) condemns the authorities of the Bombay University for their callous attitude in connection with the Matriculation results. This attitude, he suggests, is traceable to the unwieldy nature of the huge area served by the University which "makes it difficult and even impossible to know and appreciate the needs of the five provinces"—Bombay City, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Sindh. He, therefore, suggests the creation of 5 different universities one each for the 5 unusual provinces referred to above.

No Fees

I. A. SHAIKH. (Jogeshwar) suggests that the University authorities should not charge any fees for the ensuing Matriculation examination and, if this concession is granted, he asks the students to suspend their agitation and to study diligently to get through the examination.

through form, and in this particular instance, neither the spirit nor the form has been such as to convey to the general observer the kind of feelings and emotions which Kalidas so charmingly represents in the situation.—Yours, etc.,
V. M. INAMDAR,
Bijapur, June 13.

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Kelkar's Reply To Nehru's Charge Sheet Quotes Chapter And Verse To Prove He Was Merciless Critic Of Repression

POONA, June 28. In the course of his rejoinder to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. N. C. Kelkar says:—

Having given a direct challenge to Mr. Nehru, I owe it to myself that I should have my say by way of a rejoinder. Also, throughout his reply, Mr. Nehru has so repeatedly and prominently mentioned my name as to give the impression that he regards me as the principal opponent in argument in this occasional open debate.

"GROSS INSULT."

The point here is that Mr. Nehru has no consolation to offer to me by his personal respect for me, when he must misrepresent and denounce my political ideology as that of a supporter and strengthener of British Imperialism in India! I cannot but resent this as a gross and unmerited insult to my intelligence, as also to that of many others whom he has named besides me.

Speaking for myself, I can quote hundreds of references, to my own writings and speeches, to disprove Mr. Nehru's defamatory allegation that I want British supremacy to remain and endure in India. And I can do the same categorically also for my party. But being probably already aware of this, Mr. Nehru further says that not quantity but only quality is the final proof and test of real anti-imperialist opinion. He would judge a man not by what he openly says and avows, but by his actions in day-to-day life. Even signing a creed has no meaning or value for him. And applying this doctrine, he has to throw his net so wide as to include therein whole classes of certain well-known Congressmen, who have signed the creed of independence, as also several others of the same mettle and temper, who do not belong to the Congress. Why, Mr. Nehru has a shrewd suspicion of himself! For, he says "I may have failed to live up to the ideal aimed at." He is content with claiming only that the plan and chart of the different ideologies floating at present in this country, as drawn in his book, is correct and accurate.

"SUBTLE IMPUDENCE"

As the spoken or written word, about an anti-imperialist ideology, does not count with Mr. Nehru, there is obviously no use my going into chapter and verse about it. He does not expressly call us people dishonest; but insists that all oral and documentary testimony, that may be cited in our defence, is professed and must go by the board. That in effect is only a decent and courteous mode of attributing dishonesty to us.

But I leave all that aside. I will free myself of any sense of umbrage I may legitimately feel at this subtle impudence on the part of Mr. Nehru, and shall calmly proceed to analyse what he says about this shibboleth of anti-imperialist ideology.

A LIST OF CHARGES.

Mr. Nehru is indeed so far indulgent as to allow that "the Liberal and Responsivist conception of Indian Freedom is opposed to British control in India. They dislike British Imperialism, and seek to rid themselves of it." And yet, says Mr. Nehru, "their conception of Indian Freedom moves within the orbit of British Imperialism! They co-operate with it frequently and give it a moral backing which is injurious to the real freedom movement." By way of illustration he mentions (1) Insistence of British military occupation of India, (2) Whole conception of Dominion status, (3) Occasional acceptance of high office by individuals under the present government, (4) Idea of acceptance of offices as a practical programme in the present conditions, (5) Unvehement condemnation of repressive policy of government, (6) Presumable indirect plea for inevitability of repression, (7) Non-participation in Nehru scheme of a Civil Liberties Union, (8) Moral support to a repressive government by participation in political semi-political or social functions in the nature of hob-nobbing with individual officials responsible for repression.

A FALSE CHARGE.

Taking these in order, (1) Will Mr. Nehru put his finger upon any piece of evidence to prove that Responsivists have insisted upon British Military occupation of India? The word "insist" is very important; and for that very reason do I also insist upon Mr. Nehru producing his evidence. I think what rather is insisted upon by us is complete Indianisation of the Army and Military services

in India. This shows how reckless Mr. Nehru is about the words he uses in criticising his opponents.

DOMINION STATUS.

(2) It is true that Dominion status was till recently somewhat immediate (but never the ultimate) ideal of the Congress as the mouthpiece of the nation. The well-known Nehru Report is a case in point. Those who were in the Congress till 1929, (and among these were also some of the present-day revolutionists, socialists and communists) were indeed insisting on Dominion status but only as the minimum. But great changes come only through evolution, and so also came the responsive change of the insistence on Independence, as the result of the attitude of Government towards that Report. The achievements of the Congress have been made by common effort and consent; consequently all those that were and remained in the Congress even after 1929 agreed to change the Congress creed itself from Self-Government to Independence, and hitch the national political wagon to a higher peg. It would be interesting and also possible to trace the ideology of Mr. Nehru himself backwards in time, to a point till when he had not definitely formulated the ideal of complete Independence. And even now there is a broad chink in Mr. Nehru's armour. Advocating immediate Independence for India, he pretends to believe that it will be achieved even by mere non-violence, and mainly the Gandhi formula.

TELEGRAM TO MR. TAMBE.

(3) My telegram to Mr. Tamba, when he accepted the post of an Executive Councillor, was purely a private one as from one friend to another. I was, at the time, also under the belief that Mr. Tamba had resigned membership of the Swarajya Party before accepting that office. But he had not. Why, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the head of the Swarajya Party in the Assembly, had himself done a similar thing by accepting a seat on the Sken Committee. Here also was a case for amputating a "disseised limb." But that limb of the Swarajya Party was not then amputated because that limb was the head itself.

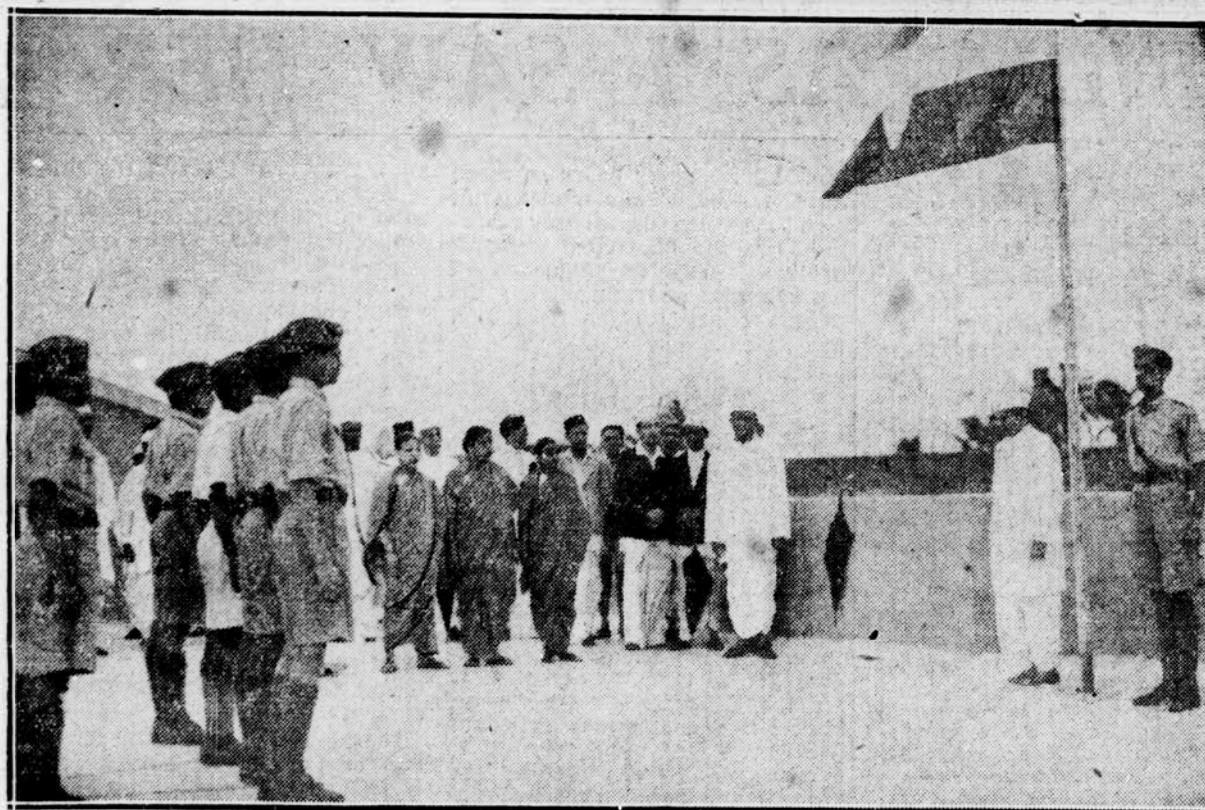
ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

(4) As for general acceptance of office, we have been deliberately and consistently advocating it, from the beginning, whether the reforms be great or small. That was a matter only of practical policy. In fact, some of us started the Responsivist Party only to vindicate that particular policy, and even resigned our seats on the Assembly in 1926. But on that point we now stand completely vindicated. There is every likelihood of the Congress itself following the Responsivist policy in the near future, and we shall be in very good company indeed. Mahatma Gandhi himself, in a moment of his usual spiritual self-indulgence, recently declared not only that acceptance of office is a logical corollary from Council entry, but that it would be wrong for Congressmen to obstruct government in that situation! I shall conclude this point with pointing out to Mr. Nehru that acceptance of office, and making the best of a bad job under any conditions, was a cardinal principle with Lok Tilak. And the relevance of it is that Mr. Nehru would be the last person to assert at least that Tilak was a friend of Imperialism, and was not anti-imperialist.

AID TO REPRESSION.

(5) and (6) On this point I simply must say that Mr. Nehru is guilty of the grossest imaginable, and the foulest, defamation of me and my party, when he says that we have given, even the remotest or the indirect support to Government in their policy of repression. This one charge has hurt me most vitally. I believe I can never forgive him this. This is the stupidest, if also the wickedest charge, he has made; and I indignantly fling it back in his face. I may be a smaller man than him in other respects; but in point of condemnation of repression I honestly believe I will not yield to him or to any one. I will now openly claim that there was on this side, no exponent of public opinion who condemned the operation of the martial law in Sholapur more vehemently than myself.

And equally insupportable is the charge of hobnobbing with officials (guilty of repression) by participating in social functions etc. And this would be the funniest error Mr. Nehru is making,



Monthly flag salutation at Congress House, Bombay on Sunday morning, when Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. unfurled the flag.

"PUSA" INSTITUTE AT DELHI

Increased Accommodation In Hostel For Students

The Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, in the course of a Press Note state:—

The construction of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research at New Delhi is nearing completion, and it is hoped that the new buildings will be ready for occupation by November 1936. Mr. Hydar, Joint Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Department, and Dr. Shaw, Agricultural Expert of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, have gone down to Delhi to inspect it.

NEED FOR CHANGE

It may be recalled that the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, better known as the Pusa Institute or to use a more abbreviated expression, Pusa, has an interesting history. It was Lord Curzon who conceived the idea of an All-India Agricultural Research Institute which would also be a centre for higher training in agricultural science, as a part of the scheme for the development of the Indian Agricultural Department, and decided to devote to this Institute a considerable portion of the sum of £30,000 given him by the late Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago for some charitable scientific object. The Research Institute was named the Phipps Laboratory in recognition of this generosity, but the Bihar earthquake of 1934 made of this building a mass of ruins.

But the Bihar earthquake of 1934, which made a total wreck of some of the buildings at Pusa, changed the position, and in view of the fact that these would have to be rebuilt in any case, the question for the transfer of the Institute to a more central and accessible place was reopened. And it was decided with the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly that there would be no better site for such a central Institute than Delhi.

It was found that Delhi was more suitable than Pusa for botanical work on wheat, barley, gram, cotton, juar, bajra, and several of the oil-seeds, and in fact generally for irrigated crops, largely because it was more typical of the conditions under which these crops were grown, while it was quite suitable for many other crops such as sugarcane, maize, rice, and pulses. In the matter of cotton, however, Delhi was definitely more suitable than Pusa.

INCREASED HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

The post-graduate training given at the Institute is eagerly sought

if he means to include me among these hobnobbers. If any body was really guilty of this charge it was (if Mr. Nehru will not take it as a personal matter) Pandit Motilal himself, as the Leader of the Swarajya Party. And in this he had many other notorious fire-eating followers! There was a regular revolt against him for his cordial intimacy and camaraderie with officials, as soon as the official business was over. Whereas on the other hand, I was one of the very few people in the Assembly of my time, who were notoriously backward in matters of social life enjoyed by the officials and non-officials together.

Mr. Nehru has thus mixed up matters so hopelessly and so unfairly in his reply to my challenge, that I have to reply to all his charges; for fear that, replying to only some, I may be supposed to plead guilty to others. I have never seen such frightfully unpardonable mess made of matters in such a controversy.

AFTER BY PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. The hostel accommodation for students has been made 50 per cent more than what it was at Pusa, in the new Institute, in course of completion at New Delhi.

HIGHER AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

A further advance in the direction of making the Institute the centre of higher agricultural training in India may be rendered possible, if the enquiry recently initiated by the Government into the provision of facilities for the training of candidates for Class I Provincial Agricultural Services in the Provinces at the Institute, bears fruit.—A.P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF YOUTH

RAWALPINDI, June 29.

The report of the cold-blooded murder of a Sikh youth has been received here from Swabi Tehsil in the Peshawar District.

It is stated that the deceased while passing through a village bazaar was shot dead by an unknown assailant.

Various versions are available about the outrage, one ascribing it to communal frenzy born of the Shahidganj agitation, though the police have not yet been able to ascertain the cause of the crime.—United Press.

The C. P. Government has extended the time of applications for inclusion in the electoral rolls of the Provincial Assembly to 10th July, 1936.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS

Prakasam Pleads For Acceptance Of Offices

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The Summer School of Indian politics, the first of its kind in the south, and which was started in May under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee concluded yesterday when at a meeting held at the Congress House, Mr. T. Prakasam distributed certificates to those who underwent six weeks course.

Mr. Prakasam said that this year they were in a peculiar position, because they must devote their attention to election campaign. This school was mainly started for equipping them with sufficient information before they started on Congress propaganda.

The Congress was not in a position to give its decision on the question of the acceptance of office. The Congress President had been going about expressing himself against acceptance of office. Some of his friends who constitute the rank and file were working in that direction. The speaker was one of those who favoured acceptance of office having regard to the condition of the country and to the past history of the Congress for the last fifteen years.

DANGER OF MISTAKE.

He held the view that if the Congress made a mistake this year and decides against the acceptance of offices, it would be a mistake or blunder which could not be remedied easily. It was idle to contend that a fight could be carried on by the boycott of offices. It had taken sixteen years to now to accept the Council Entry as a part of the Congress programme. The Socialist group was also for the capture of the legislatures. Huge task was before the country. It was not a campaign of Satyagraha. It was easy to destroy laws and court imprisonment but it was always difficult to undertake constructive work, to educate the masses and to prepare

PROSPECTS OF NEW AIR ROUTES

KARACHI, (By Mail)

The increase in traffic on the services operated by Tata Sons Limited during the past four or five years has been remarkable. In 1932, the total mileage covered was 28,603; in 1935, it reached 287,040 miles. Passenger miles increased from 5435 in 1932-33 to 25225 in 1935 and mails carried rose from 1,400 tons to 30,000 tons, states the latest issue of "Shell Aviation News".

This company provides mail connexion for Madras and Bombay with Imperial Airways at Karachi. Its complement of aircraft consists of two de Havilland "Fox Moths", one D. H. "Leopard Moth", and two Miles Merlins.

It is reported that the opening of the India-Ceylon air route is imminent and it is expected that the operating Company will be guaranteed against loss up to a fixed maximum. It is further stated that opening of an air service between Bombay and Delhi via Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior is under contemplation.—A. P.

It is understood that the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association has agreed to put the new I. B. W. rule in operation at the next C. P. Quadrangular matches.

the country for a real and genuine fight. He did not agree with those who said that by accepting office they might be demoralised and that there would be temptations. He would say that if they could not resist temptation and if they had no strength to get over temptations, they were not fit for Government and for freedom of the country.

Mr. Prakasam then distributed the certificates.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy thanked the various lecturers and professors for their kindness in giving lecture without expecting anything in return.—A. P.

B. E. S. & T. RATE REVISIONS

Speaking at the Annual General Meeting of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., the Chairman Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said:—

"...relative to the cost of energy the general tariffs of this Company are amongst the lowest, if not the lowest in India. That applies in a special degree to our charges to the small consumer...taking the tariffs approved by Government for other licensed undertakings in this Presidency, the average minimum charge is two rupees eight annas per mensem. That charge has to be paid by the Consumer, even though he may not consume a single unit of electricity in the month. Our Company levies no minimum charge. The consumer pays for the electricity he consumes, and no more; if he does not use a single unit, he pays only his meter rent."

"As to our general tariff policy... It is to share any growing revenue with our consumers. We have been true to that policy."

THE following Tariffs, further reducing the lower Charges introduced in September, 1935, will become operative from 1st July, 1936.

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For the first 1,000 units consumed per month	... 3½ annas per unit.
" " next 1,500 " " " "	... 3½ " " "
" " " 2,500 " " " "	... 2½ " " "
" " all excess units	... 2½ " " "

Residential Tariff: "B" Rate.

For the first 14 units consumed per month	... 3½ annas per unit.
For all excess units	... 3 " " "

QUARTERLY ADJUSTMENT.

A consumer on either of the above tariffs using less than 32 units in any one period of three months will be charged at the rate of 4½ annas per unit for his actual consumption during that period. In the case of consumers using 32 to 39 units in any one period of months, a fixed charge of Rs. 8/12/- will be billed.

CASH DISCOUNTS.

In addition to the tariff revision set out above, commencing with the bills for July consumption, a discount of one anna in each completed rupee billed for electricity consumed under the "A" and "B" Rates, as well as for electricity consumed under the "C" Rate (Hospitals), will be allowed, if a consumer's bill is paid either in cash, or by cheque at the Company's Head Office, or at a Branch Cash Receiving Office within 14 days of the date stamped on the bill, subject to the following conditions:—

Discounts earned in any month will be deducted from the bills rendered in the following month.

No discount will be allowed when any arrears are included in the bill.

If a bill is disputed, it must nevertheless be paid within 14 days of the date

stamped on the bill in order to obtain the discount, but any refund to which the consumer is found to be entitled will be paid.

B. E. S. T. reserves the right to withdraw or vary these discounts and conditions at any time.

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To PRESERVE THE HAIR



MOTHER INDIA AS I SAW HER

Margaret Sanger, World-Famous Leader Of Birth-Control Movement, Gives Impressions Of Her Indian Tour

Tribute To Womanhood Of India

The Union of East and West, of which the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury is president, held a reception in New York on May 21, 1936, in honour of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, internationally known leader of the birth control movement, on her return from India.

Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta, Director of the Union, presided, and in introducing Mrs. Sanger said: "Some time ago an American woman went to India, stayed a short time, and wrote a book filled with half truths and false interpretations, called 'Mother India.' We are fortunate to-night in having with us another American woman, who has been acclaimed by Dr. John Haynes Holmes as one of the ten greatest women in the world. Mrs. Sanger took with her to India, sympathy, understanding, and kindness, as her travelling companions. She will tell us of 'Mother India As I saw Her.'"

Mrs. Sanger stressed the point that American women might well take a lesson from Indian women in social vision and the courage to follow up that vision by appropriate action. The following are extracts from her address.

I am rather appalled at the idea that I should even think of speaking to you to-night on "Mother India As I Saw Her," for after all I was in India only nine weeks. But during that time I travelled over 10,000 miles and had the good fortune of being the state guest in several different states and provinces. It is said that one is never a prophet in his own country and must often go very far from home in order to be received by ministers, governors, mayors, and other officials high in command in their communities. Certainly I have never encountered such hospitality and friendliness as I found in India, nor such kindness and gratitude.

I was invited to come to India to address the All-India Women's Conference, and it was my hope that by appearing before this group, which represents ten million women, and by securing the passage of a resolution in support of birth control, I might give impetus to the birth control movement in that country.

Indian Women's Conference

Although I have attended many conferences during the past

twenty or twenty-five years, I can truthfully say that I have never been at a conference of women where I had more surprises. I was especially delighted because in this early period of their emancipation Indian women have struck directly at the roots of one of their greatest problems—that of controlling fertility, and have taken a stand on birth control.

These women appreciated, as have no women in the Western World with the exception of the Scandinavian, that fighting for and obtaining the vote was insignificant as compared with fighting for—and obtaining—knowledge about their own bodies and freedom to shape their own destinies. These fine, modest women dared to come out of their seclusion and demand the knowledge which would free them from the bondage of their biological slavery. The idea has been handed down for hundreds and perhaps thousands of years that the ideal existence for all women is to have large numbers of children and to have them as fast as they could be born—all to the glory of woman and the family. Not only has this been true in India, but also in Japan and China and in other parts of the Orient. The birth of a boy is highly desirable, and not until a woman has presented her husband, with a son, even though in doing so she may lose her life, does she feel that she has fulfilled her mission as a wife.

Attitude Towards Birth Control

I was encouraged to find that the women who came to this Conference have gone into the great fundamental question of birth control with keenness and thoroughness—even into the economic, sociological, biological, legislative, historical, and spiritual aspects of the subject. Though they have discarded the idea that it is necessary for a woman to have a child every twelve months, they realize that having a family is to fulfill the destiny of a normal woman. I believe that the women of America feel the same way about having children.

Maharani Of Travancore

When the Birth Control Resolution was presented, Her Highness, the Maharani of Travancore, presided, and it is noteworthy that this was only the second time she had ever appeared at a public meeting in her own state and country, though she had appeared in public many times in Europe. Yet Travancore is a state where they still have the matriarchal system of delegating power, that is, the power is handed down through the women. The Maharani's position had come from her mother and will go on to her children through her. It was a wonderful experience to see "Mother India" in all her glory. The Maharani entertained the women of the Conference at a garden party such as we in the West read of in the "Arabian Nights." The beauty of the gardens, the colours, the flowers, the lights, the playing fountains—all this simply entranced me, and it was enchanting to be close to so much beauty. The women wear jasmine flowers in their hair and around their necks, and garlands of jasmine are given to visitors, when they arrive and when they depart.

The spirit of friendliness, which is characteristic of India, was apparent when the women considered the Birth Control Resolution. An Indian woman arose and said: "I am the mother of five children; every woman who has spoken in favour of this Resolution to-day is the mother of from three to five and even nine children."

ren. I have never heard so much about the 'lusts' and 'passions' of men as we have heard this morning from the unmarried women." Everyone saw the humour of her remarks, and immediately the tension relaxed. The Resolution was passed.

"Mother India"

Now I want to tell you a little about "Mother India As I Saw Her." The population problem, of course, interested me a great deal. Most of our time in India was spent in the large cities, but in travelling we went through many of the outlying districts and villages. We went from Bombay to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi and then to Calcutta to visit the poet, Dr. Tagore, and then on to Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, and Baroda, and again back to Bombay. In this way, we saw a great deal of the country, particularly in railroads and in railway stations, and we met many people who come in delegations to meet the trains.

One of the recent aims of the public health programme has been to lessen infant mortality and to raise the age of marriage. The Women's Conference passed a resolution to put teeth into the laws prohibiting child marriages by urging the penalty of a large fine when parents allowed young boys and girls below the age of fifteen to marry. By that very act they are going to decrease infant mortality, and at the same time save the lives of women. People are also being saved from famine, small-pox epidemics, plagues, and are being helped to live longer. This will, of course, tend to increase the population.

High Infant Mortality

In India, of each 100 first-born children 22.7 do not live, and this is only a little higher than the figure for our country. The second and third children have about the same chance of survival—21.4 of them do not live to complete their first year. The infant mortality rate increases rapidly with the fourth, fifth, and sixth children because they have much less care. Of those who are born tenth in the family 42 out of each 100 did in infancy, and the rate rises to 51 and 60 for the 11th and 12th children.

Widespread Poverty

In all of India there are only 195 people per square mile, but in some villages we find that there are 2,000 and even 4,000 people living per square mile. These people simply eke out an existence—they are the poor farmer class with barely enough to eat, since they have not learned to use properly what little land they have. They

know little or nothing of the newer methods of farming such as irrigation, rotation of crops, and the proper fertilization of the soil. It is said that ninety-five per cent. of them do not have what we would consider a "full meal" a day, and that ninety-seven per cent. live on less than five cents. In American money per day. The figures given out by the British officials do not agree with these figures. They claim that only twenty per cent. of the people are very, very poor. Of course, as in all countries, a few people live in luxury and beauty and have some of the liveliest things of the world. It is difficult to find out the actual facts, just as it is difficult to find out even in America actually what ninety-five per cent. of our people earn and what percentage go hungry.

In the large cities in India, we find people sleeping out of doors in the streets—people who have no homes or shelter to go to and who beg in the markets by day. I would far rather sleep out of doors in India where the nights are warm, with the wide blue heavens above me and the thousands of twinkling stars to make my roof, than to sleep in a crowded tenement on the Lower East Side of New York City, where there are eight and ten and even twelve persons packed into a three or two-room tenement with its foul and fetid air, its disease, and its lack of even the most necessary sanitation. (Applause).

Welfare Work

Welfare work in India has been largely concerned with obtaining the proper hospital facilities for women. Mothers should know how to plan each pregnancy. Naturally the small child of two or three will receive more attention if there is not a tinner brother or sister, and perhaps another baby about to be born. The mother cannot possibly carry on with her strength constantly depleted by too numerous pregnancies, so that her body never has a chance to recuperate and build itself up. And, what is worse, she has very little chance of surviving such rapid demands on her body.

But these people asked: "When can we begin? And I am happy to say that when I left India there were fifty contraceptive centres already established under the proper authorities, either in hospitals, in public health clinics where the necessary information as to the methods is given by a doctor or nurse under the doctors' supervision to these mothers. There was no question in this moral, is it ethical, is it proper. It was, they understood, necessary, and that was all. They were delighted to accept the idea of birth control.

We held over forty-three meetings. (Continued on page 13.)

Demonstration Against Evacuation Notices TENANTS OF IMPROVEMENT CHAWLS PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED RENT

A big procession of tenants living in the Improvement Chawls at Imamwada and Agripada, was taken out on Tuesday evening, as a protest against the one month's notice served on them to vacate their rooms by June 30.

The procession was led by Messrs Indulal Yagnik and M. Bhokari.

The procession started from Imamwada and Agripada and the tenants of both the places assembled at Tambakana at about 4 p.m. on Tuesday. They formed themselves into an orderly procession and marched along the Abdul Rehman Street, police constables and police officers followed the procession. Besides carrying posters asking the Municipality to withdraw notices and asking them to reduce the rents, the members of the procession raised slogans purporting their refusal to pay the new electric charges demanded from them.

The procession slowly wended its way through Hornby Road and while it passed the Corporation building, the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners were interested spectators. A meeting of these tenants was held in front of the Corporation building. As a precautionary measure police officers and constables had been posted near the entrance to the Municipal Corporation building.

TENANTS' RIGHTS

At the meeting Messrs Yagnik, Bhokari and Shahid explained to the tenants their rights and told them that the Corporation would be considering their question at their next meeting on Thursday. In case no amicable settlement was reached on that day, the tenants would have to devise ways and means of getting redress.

In this connection it is interesting to note that 2,855 tenants living in the Improvement Chawls at Agripada, Imamwada, Chandanwadi, Chinchbunder and Mandvi-Koliwada, have been served with notices by the Municipality to either pay the extra charges for electric lights or to vacate the rooms. The Bombay Tenants' Central Committee has been carrying on an agitation against this action of the Municipality. It is contended that the Municipality was asking the tenants to pay an additional charge for performing an elementary duty that it had neglected for the last 20 years. Besides, during the last 20 years the rents of the rooms in the chawls had been increased by 100 per cent.

After the leaders had addressed the meeting, it quietly dispersed.

Ten Arrested Sequel To Free Fight In Court Compound

KARACHI, June 29.

As a sequel to a free fight in the court compound at Moro, the police have arrested 10 persons, on the charge of rioting with deadly weapons.

It is reported that a party obtained judgment against another party of Muslims, which was a direct result for a free fight in which several persons received injuries. (United Press).

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH Govt. Of India's Bureau Publishes Report Of Its Activities

SIMLA (By Mail).—Accounts of important and valuable research work in India, covering a wide variety of subjects from paint to cement, are given in the annual Report just published of the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India.

As this is the first annual Report of the Bureau, it is interesting to recall that its formation was recommended by the Sixth Industries Conference in 1934. The Bureau is responsible for carrying out the policy laid down by this Council, and for the organising work involved.

One of the first tasks of the Bureau was to develop a research branch at the Government Test House. For this purpose the following staff has been engaged and is now busy on a programme of work—one Research Officer, one Assistant Research Officer, four Chemical Assistants and four Physical Assistants. The next step was to survey the subjects for investigation and obtain the plans and equipment required for experiments.

RESEARCH WORK.

This is a summary of some of the work done:—
Paints.—Three fences, each 180 ft. long, have been put up for test work. During the year 15 black paints composed of magnetic oxide of iron and other black pigments in different proportions have been prepared and exposed. Different kinds of white paints have also been prepared and will be subjected to tests in the open. Other types of paints with which tests will be made are red lead, grey, green and red oxide.

Dry Cells.—Equipment is being obtained to experiment with ingredients obtained in India for the making of dry cells. Dry cells of well-known makes have been obtained and carefully examined.

Glass.—So far the work done is of an analytical nature. For example, six specimens of coloured glass bangles of Indian and Japanese manufacture have been completely analysed. Further tests of a similar nature are now being made. In addition, eight samples of Indian sands have been analysed to determine their suitability for the manufacture of glass.

Vegetable oils for internal combustion engines.—Arrange-

ments have been made for obtaining suitable quantities of the following Indian vegetable oils—archis, mustard, sesame, cotton seed and castor, for examining the possibility of using them as lubricants.

Supplies of oil of punnal, oil of "karanj" and inferior "archis" oils were also obtained for trial as fuel in light Diesel engines. Internal combustion engines both petrol and Diesel have been obtained for these experiments.

Building Materials.—(Lime, sand, cement, surki).—A comprehensive programme has been drawn up for making mortar and concrete tests. A large number of samples of sand and gravel has been collected from different places in India in order that the most suitable shall be selected.

For certain special experiments an air-conditioned test room has been installed, so that temperature and humidity can be maintained at a constant level.

Industrial intelligence is one of the functions of the Bureau. For instance, at the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, an examination has been initiated of the possibility of manufacturing in India artificial silk and staple fibre. It is noted that the number of enquiries received from industrialists has been disappointingly small.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Report contains an important chapter dealing with co-ordination between the Bureau and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Such important subjects as sugar, lac and vegetable oils are discussed. The concentration of sugar research at the Harcourt Butler Institute is referred to. One of the items of research being undertaken by the Bureau, however, is that of the use of molasses in lime concrete. Research on fatty oils is also in progress at the Harcourt Butler Institute. This is a subject which has been undertaken under the auspices of the Bureau.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has from time to time interested itself in various minor items of industrial research. It is understood that if in future any question of undertaking research of an industrial nature should arise, the question will be first referred to the Bureau for its opinion.

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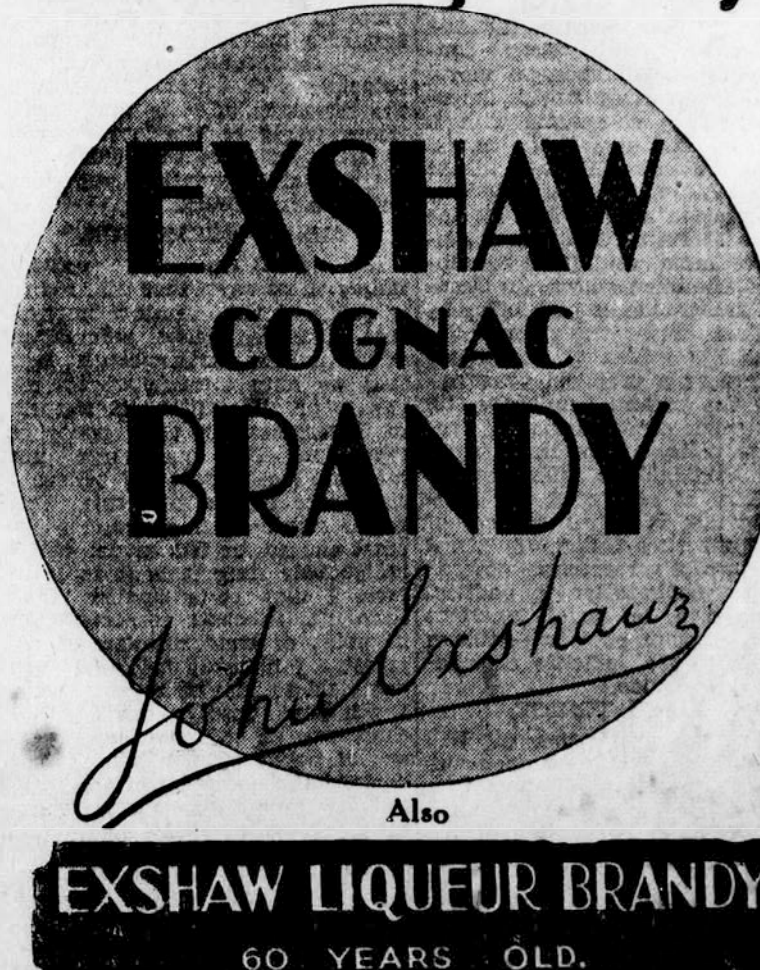
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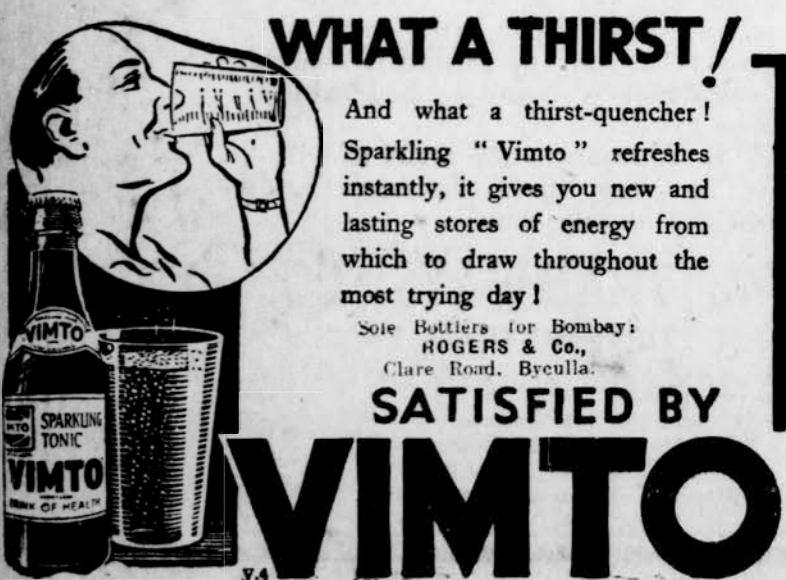
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From Tokyo To Peru

Japanese Purge And After; Anglo-German Treaty Goes Wrong; African Natives' Victory; Peace Service For Military Service

(From No Frontier News Service).

June 2. Tokyo.—A special court martial has been set up here headed by the Minister of War to deal with those involved in the "2-26 incident," as the army revolt of February 26th is called. Those prosecuted will be the officers and civilians who took part in the uprising, the common soldiers having been discharged as guiltless. The whole number was 1,400.

HIROTA'S PLEDGE
The capital is still under martial law, several of the rebel officers still being at large.

The press published openly that Premier Hirota, before he was permitted to form a cabinet, had to pledge that the army budget would be increased by 330,000,000 yen over the figure set by the Finance Ministry of the late Mr. Takahashi. It is rumoured that the navy also will receive more funds. A "Nippon Dempo" report says that Hirota agreed to an army programme that will cost 2 billion yen. The money will be used to expand the air force, speed up the mechanization of the army, shift the emphasis of preparedness to North Manchuria, increase the number of divisions, and provide for rapid mobilization of munitions in war-time.

OTHER MILITARIST MANIFESTATION

A firm attitude in dealing with foreigners engaged in "anti-Japanese activities" is desired by the Foreign Office. The Office itself will determine what it considers "anti-Japanese." Gerald Sampson, a British writer, has been deported, the reason given being that he spread false rumours at the time of the "2-26 incident."

One of the indirect ways in which militarism affects all of a nation's life is seen in the announcement that the good-will mission to be sent to the United States on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Hitherto Japan has been represented at the Institute by liberals. This year Premier Hirota himself will appoint the Japanese representatives.

"Dollar Diplomacy" In Cuba

Havana, Cuba.—Ambassador Caffery, in an address before the American Chamber of Commerce here, declared: "Diplomacy, as I interpret it, consists largely in co-operating with American business." How important American business is in Cuba may be seen from an item which appeared in the "Weekly Digest" of the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba (April 16, 1936). The President of the Chamber reported that out of the total budget for the Cuban Government, amounting to \$6,200,000 dollars for 1934-35, the corporations which were members of the American Chamber of Commerce contributed the sum of 25,300,000 dollars—that is,

45 cents out of every dollar collected by the Government. But did not the President say recently that the old, evil days of "dollar diplomacy" were past and that we were now living in the Age of the Good Neighbour?

Britain And The Waves

London.—The Anglo-German naval treaty, described officially as a "stabilizing influence in Europe," now promises to be anything but that. The Germans agreed to keep their battleship strength at 30 per cent of that of the British. The Germans conceded a battleship tonnage of 30,000 tons and a "few old battleships," which would entitle them to build an additional 154,000 tons. But now it turns out that the "few old battleships" are in reality eight vessels which have been thoroughly overhauled and modernized into effective war machines. Their total tonnage is not less than 200,000 tons. If, therefore, the Germans add another 154,000 tons, they will command 75 per cent of the British strength instead of the agreed 30 per cent. All of which has cooled the ardour of certain British leaders towards Germany considerably.

War Seen By An Army Officer

Oslo, Norway.—Captain Aarflot, Norwegian army officer, recently published a newspaper article in which he dealt realistically with war. "Modern war," he observed, "is no longer waged between armed powers, but between suffering and helpless peoples, against women and children, against grown-ups and infants, against old and weak, against everything and everybody, even to the life germinating in the mother's womb." "I am an officer," he continued, "For thirty years I have done my duty towards my country and my people as well as I could. But I will have no part in this bestiality and savagery. Who is ready to turn his arms against the defenceless?"

"And since the individual alone is so utterly unimportant, why are not all the friends of peace united?"

"The arms race and the war psychosis are spreading like an epidemic over the world. Shall we be drawn in, or shall Norway and all Scandinavia raise the standard of civilization and lead a crusade against war, against mass murder with its poison gases and bombing of women and children, against the insane destruction of civilization which the next war will bring about?"

"There can be but one answer. But since they who ought to be awake are slumbering at their posts, let us rouse them and make of all friends of peace and enemies of war!"

Canada In The "Next War"

Toronto.—According to careful observation, approximately 20 per cent of the informed Canadian population would take the attitude that if Britain becomes involved in another war, they would not support it, while the other 80 per cent would be in favour of war. Professor Havelock, of Toronto University, in a recent article in the periodical, "Action Against War and Fascism," contends that Canadian allegiance to the Crown and the closely knit commercial relations between Canada and Britain point to the conclusion that Britain in almost any war would be likely to get Canada's official backing. A Toronto Conservative recently won election on the slogan, "Unswerving allegiance to the Crown."

Reprisals Against Anti-War Bolivians

La Paz.—A campaign against all citizens of Bolivia who did not enthusiastically contribute their services in one way or another to the recent war with Paraguay has been launched by an arbitrary decree of the Government. Not only those who deserted, or failed to serve in the armies if they were able, but those who are deemed in any way "remiss" in the performance of war-time duties, are to be severely punished. They will be conscripted and obliged to work on the roads and in the mines in organized brigades.

The thorough-going nature of the persecution can be comprehended best from the provisions of the decree regarding employment. All business firms who employ any person whose military record does not receive a clean bill of health, will be compelled to pay heavy fines.

Thus Bolivia is added to the list of countries which have been proving, with increasing frequency since 1918, that war breeds fascism or virtual fascism just as certainly as fascism tends to produce war.

War Business Is Unsound

London.—Such British financial leaders as are endowed with a bit of foresight are worried about the boom in war orders. What, they ask, will happen 18 months from now? Will this war business make for solid and continued prosperity or will it suddenly collapse with disastrous results?

The alternatives are clear enough: either there will be a collapse or there will be war. This horrible dilemma is freely admitted by German military publications which look forward with reckless exhilaration to a glorious war which is "inevitable" in any case. Other countries will no doubt echo the Germans before long.

Meanwhile, as this dilemma becomes ever clearer, large sections of the Labour Party and of the middle class are rebelling against a system which seems to lead inevitably either to war or economic collapse. They are demanding the reconstitution of society on a basis which will insure to all peace and economic well-being.

African Natives Win Victory

Cape Town.—Public protest throughout South Africa by churches, conferences of natives, women's organizations, welfare societies and others have finally won a victory for native rights. The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, none too friendly towards the natives, had attempted to withdraw the Native Representation Bill, which, even if inadequately, does safeguard certain important native rights of social and political self-expression, and replace it by an amended bill Jim Crowing the natives in their own land. The Prime Minister himself, as a result of the clamour of intelligent and fair-minded public opinion, took the initiative in withdrawing the bill. The step has been characterized by all liberal forces here as a victory and as evidence that the native franchise is not to be abolished. There is no recognition of the right of natives to attain full citizenship, but the destruction of a prejudiced "raid" on native rights is at least some gain.

Peace Service For Military Service

In various European countries there is agitation to legalize the substitution of peace service for military service. Conscientious objectors to war who refuse to submit to compulsory military training are frequently accused of selfishness, unpatriotic sentiments or cowardice. Many of these are eager to do some substitute ser-

vice for their country, if only they are not asked to "train for murder."

In Bulgaria this substitute service is frequently permitted. In the Scandinavian countries laws have already been passed specifying time and a half peace service in the State forests instead of military service. In other countries—Holland excepted—this movement has met with fierce opposition.

Curiously enough, this opposition does not derive solely from militarists and super-patriots. Many pacifists believe that this substitute service merely serves to break the determined anti-war attitude. Anarchists have refused to grant even that much authority to the "enem, the State."

Yet the agitation goes on and it is even proposed that the League of Nations should regulate this peace service by including international relief work within its scope.

Revising The History Books

Peru, Chile and Bolivia are revising their history textbooks "in the light of to-day's friendly relations between these countries." The Pacific war and the conflict over Tacna-Arica had left a heritage of hate and degradation in the history books. Each new generation was reared in this hostile tradition. All of these hate-engendering references are now to be removed from the texts.

At the same time there is a concerted move among newspaper publishers in these countries to secure news which will "serve the



Seth Hirachand Nemchand, who has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Bombay Humanitarian League to carry on humanitarian and cattle improvement activities in Sholapur District.

inter-American ideal." European and American news agencies, these publishers complain, sensationalize South American and world news, so that it has no informative or constructive value. It is now proposed to establish a literary exchange office in each Spanish-American country which will send out "constructive news" and reports on the progress of sister States.

"MURDER MANIA"

Man Kills All Members Of His Family

CALCUTTA, June 29. A report from Kishanganj states one Gedgaola of village Pat-harghati, under the jurisdiction of Dighaibank thana bordering Nepal Territory, was suddenly seized with what physicians call "Murder Mania" and killed 4 persons, including his wife, 2 daughters and a son with a 'dao' and seriously wounded his mother-in-law and another son before he could be disarmed.

In the course of a statement before the Magistrate, he said that he wanted to wipe out his whole family, as he and his wife were regarded by the people as a witch and a wizard, and in case of any premature death they were taken to task.—United Press.

Women's Organisation In Assam

SYLET (By Mail).

At a conference of the women of Sunamganj an association styled as the Sunamganj Nari Sammelan has been formed. Its object is to stimulate self-development among the women of Sunamganj and to supplement the present system of education of girls by the introduction of art, handicraft, domestic science and other subjects. The Sammelan, with the help and co-operation of the Local Board and the Medical Department, has started a nurse training class in the local hospital.—A. P.



Mr. T. A. Stewart, Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, who has arrived here, is having informal talks with local merchants regarding the Indo-Japanese trade arrangements.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO

Pandit's Plan To Liberalise Hinduism

The Secretary of the Hindu Religious Conference writes:—

A Conference of several learned Pandits interested in the reconstruction of Hindu religious customs and practices as regards caste, marriage, untouchability and such other important burning topics of the day, met at Ahmednagar from 4th to 6th June at the invitation of Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, a local leading advocate and president of the local Hindu Maha Sabha. Among the present were Swami Kevalanand Saraswati of Wai, Tarkateerth Laxman Shastri Joshi of Wai, Tarkateerth Kogte Shastri of Lonavla, Sriyut Dattaraj of Nagpur, Prof. P. V. Kane of Bombay, Maha-Mahopadhyaya Shridhar Shastri Phatak of Dhulia, Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, R. G. Bhiday and R. S. Rajwade from Poona, Gadgil and Phadke Shastri of Nagar, Mr. C. M. Saptarshi took part in the discussion.

The Conference was presided over by Swami Kevalanand. After protracted deliberations the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The policy of this conference will be to effect changes and alterations in the present social and religious customs with a view to the solidarity and progress of Hindu society based on Shruti, Smriti and the actions of wise men.

DHARMA LEADS TO HAPPINESS.

The goal of human life is the attainment of the highest happiness (good); and Dharma is the means of attaining that goal.

Human reason arrives at correct knowledge by the process of experience and inference. And therefore reason is the only means of arriving at the essentials of Achar-Dharma (rules of conduct). Correct conclusions on matters of Dharma are to be arrived at with the help of Vedas, Smritis, and the Conduct and the Thought of those learned in the Dharma Shashtra.

The untouchability by birth of some castes that is now in vogue should not be recognised hereafter.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.

Though some of the Smritikaras are opposed to widow marriage, still some of the Smritikaras such as Narad, Washistha, Parashar and others are in favour of it. Widow remarriage therefore may be granted but widows should marry with widower only.

There is no objection to take food at public functions in the company of any individual of whatever class, caste or sub-caste he may belong. Vegetarians however should take Vegetarian food only.

CONVERSION AND RECONVERSION.

In case of any conversion taking place, due to any causes such as harassment, force, fraud or helplessness (i.e. against the free will of the converted), the reconversion can be effected on a very small (technical) penance (penalty).

If conversion takes place with free consent the reclamation can be done with a small (nominal) penance (penalty).

Any cases of intercourse with members of alien faiths, viz. inter-dining etc. the purification can be had on a penance ordained for the "fallen."

The issues of the "fallen" can be reclaimed on due penance. Any individuals or any group or class of them can be admitted to the Vaide fold by the performance of "Vratyastoma."

Mother India As I Saw Her

(Continued from page 12)

cal meetings, and the attitude of the doctors was splendid. I had with me two scientific films on "The Biology of Conception," and these helped in explaining the technical aspects of contraception to the physicians. Not only were the doctors willing to have these films presented to their own groups, but they invited senior medical students and trained nurses to attend. Here again I was impressed by the difference in attitude—in India when the doctors found something of interest and worthwhile, they were only too willing to share it and to have it used.

Visit To Mahatma

And now I want to tell you a little about my visit with Mahatma Gandhi, at Wardha. As soon as I arrived at Bombay, there was a message to the effect that Gandhi would receive me, that I should come at any time and stay as long as I wished. And, of course, I wanted to pay my respects to him, admiring and venerating him greatly and knowing that he is best loved of all in India. I had only three days to spend at Wardha, not a very long time for what we had to consider, because when the Mahatma was asked if he were going to be converted by Margaret Sanger, he replied that he was going to convert her. However, I arrived at Wardha on Monday, to find that this was Gandhi's day of silence, so I could not talk with him. However, I did have the opportunity of talking with some of the members in his household. All arose at four o'clock in the morning, and from five to six gathered for prayers. On the second day of my visit, starting at seven o'clock promptly, the Mahatma and I walked for an hour. This was very delightful, even though there was no "shop talk" while we were walking to the village and back. We had breakfast at eleven and supper at five, and in the intervals we conferred. He ate sparingly, but the rest of us had more than we could eat and in abundance. Of course, he had his secretary and I had

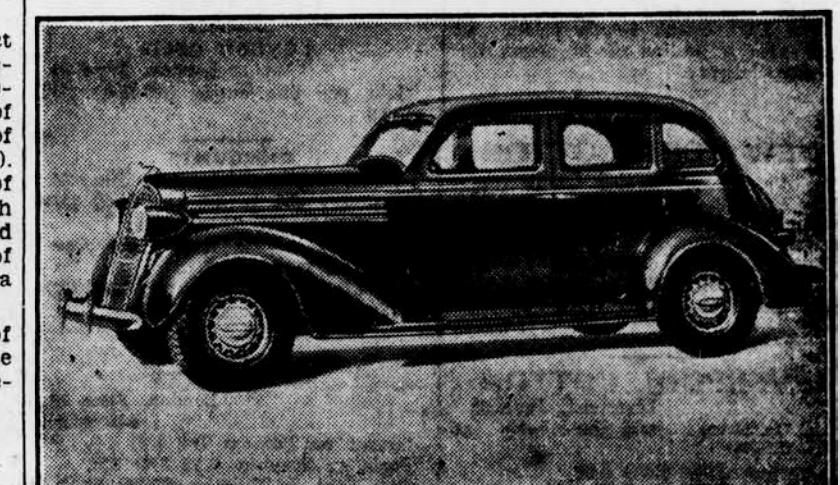
mine, and they took down every one of our "golden words." Gandhi agreed with me in principle, and I agreed with him in principle. He said he was a greater feminist than I was, because he believed women should have everything to say about babies. I said I thought it should be fifty-fifty; that the woman should say "when" and the man should say "how many," as he has to support them. Gandhi said he was informed, that he knew what women had to go through. He said he did not believe that India has a particular problem in population. He felt that if India ever developed and fulfilled her own destiny, she could solve her own population problem. Of course, we disagreed on that.

We discussed marriage, remarriage, and divorce; we discussed population from every aspect; we discussed continence, the safe period or rhythm, and birth control. He told me that continence would be better for the people's spiritual development. I replied that until people come to that point and accepted continence in practice, it would be far better to use the safest methods of birth control and bring about a solution of their national and family problems. Incidentally, Dr. Tagore encouraged me greatly by agreeing on this particular question.

A Girl's Query

I have just one more story to tell you before I finish. I was the guest for a short time at the home of a very cultured family who had three girls, but no sons. My coming had been discussed and the youngest child, who was very precocious, had thought over what she had heard. Finally she came to her father and said: "Daddy, if you had met Margaret Sanger before I was born, would I be here?" And her Daddy took her up in his arms and gave her the answer which I am sure you will all feel every parent should be able to give his children. He said, "Joan, dear, if there were a hundred Margaret Sangers you would still be here, because we wanted you!"

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or

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The price of the **DODGE SPECIAL 4 Door 5 Passenger SEDAN** with Leather Upholstery, front & rear Bumpers with Guards, Luggage Carrier at Back, spare Tyre with Metal Cover on front fender and complete in all respects is :

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Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS DOWN

Sudden Liquidation Towards Closing Time

GOLD AND SILVER QUIET

Grains Featureless But Tin Firm And Jute Easy

BOMBAY, June 30

On Tuesday cotton rates ruled steady. NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton was firm on account of favourable interpretation placed upon additional loan cotton releases. There was good speculative and foreign buying. The closing tone was however weak on account of sudden liquidation.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

GRAINS FEATURELESS

Wheat and linseed were featureless. Tin was firm but Jute was easy.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive. Giftedged securities kept steady without much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	New York, June 30
Previous closing	11.61
Today's opening	11.56
Difference	+0.05
Today's closing	11.51
Difference	-0.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	Liverpool, June 30
Previous closing	6.22
Today's opening	6.26
Difference	+0.04
Today's closing	6.32
Difference	+0.10

SPINNING EXPECTATION

April May Rs. 211.8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 30
More favourable interpretation placed upon additional loan cotton releases combined with steadiness abroad and bullish weather news created a decidedly better feeling today with more speculative interest manifested. There was considerable trade and foreign buying coupled with trade and professional replacement buying.

Trading in October commenced at 11.66 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with some covering purchases while replacement buying was also in evidence with October gradually rising to 11.68 with a very steady tone. New York cotton finally closed at 11.51 with a decline of 10 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 30	The following were the opening ranges:
July (12.26/12.23)	12.36/12.35
October (11.61/11.60)	11.66/11.65
December (11.56/11.55)	11.63/11.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 30	The following were the rates at 10.15 p.m.:
American July (6.60)	6.60
American October (6.23)	6.27
Egyptian July (9.14)	9.13
Egyptian October (9.06)	9.05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 30
There was no business at night.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(In 1,000's)	New York, June 26	Season To-Date Week 1934-35
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,257	80 7,732
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	6,015	99 4,684
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,061	58 4,762
Of which to Japan	1,524	9 1,521
Of which to China	47	2 112
Of which to Great Britain	1,372	13 756
Of which to Germany	86	9 414
Stock at New York	2	—
Stock at U.S. Ports	1,432	—
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	1,422	—
World's visible supply	5,736	—
Of which American cotton	3,961	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	11,432	223 9,577
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,085	24 4,249

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 30
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 70 1/4 and October 71 1/4. Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 30
Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 63 3/4. Prices eased on favourable weather reports inducing liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 30
The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:

METALS

Tin (£176 3/4 buyers £177 1/2 sellers. Steady) £178 3/4 buyers £179 1/4 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£135 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £135 1/6 buyers £135 3/16 sellers. Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£240 1/2 to £241) £240 5/8 to £240 7/8.
Glasgow Iron (£479) £479

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 30
The following cable information was received from London to-night: "India and speculators bought and sold. China sold. Small support. Market quietly steady."

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyers Forward (7 11/16) 7 5/8 paid and buyers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/4) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/4) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July (£17 1/8 sellers) £16 15/16 sellers
Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers
Lightning June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.

LIASEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June July (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Comorandani June (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LIASEED

September Bombay, June 30
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Rates at 9 a.m.	Rates at 12 noon	Rates at 3 p.m.	Rates at 5 p.m.	Rates at 6 p.m.	Rates at 8 p.m.	Rates at 10 p.m.
7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8

WHEAT AND LIASEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 30	Rates at 3 p.m.
Wheat September	4 6/9
Wheat May 1937	4 9/9
Linseed September	7 7/9
Linseed May 1937	7 3/9

The market was weak.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 30
Jutes ruled steady at the decline and there was only limited trading. Coals were unchanged with small business. Teas were generally dull and fair business was put through. In miscellaneous Arthur Butler, Indian Galvanizing and Indian Wood Products were being best features while sugars and electricals kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1945/52 100/8; three and half per cent Government paper 99; three per cent Government paper 90/8; three per cent loan 1951/54 103/5 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/8 small lot.
Banks: Central 35/8 small lot; Reserve Bank 130; Baraset Basirhat 58/8; Coals: Bengal 266/8; Burma Dhemo 2/8; Burrakur 13; New Manbhum 36; Talcher 1/9.
Jutes: Adamjee ordy 11/10; Bally 170; Belvedere 330; Ganges 245 small lot; Houghly 20/8 c div small lot; Howrah 47/8 Howrah 'A' per 145; Kankarhah 395; National 20/8; Standard 362/8 small lot.
Miscellaneous: Bareilly Electric 13/12; Bengal Telephone pref 14/4 c div; Rawalpindi Electric 23/12; Shahjahanpur Electric 5/8; Bengal Iron 5/12; Indian Iron and Steel 9/10; Indian Galvanizing 10/12; Kumardhuh Engineering ordy 3/2; Kumardhuh Engineering pref 69 small lot; Balmer Lawrie and Company 241/8 c div; Indian Wood Products 27/4; Kalimpong Ropeway 10/14; Bengal Paper ordy 111; Midnapore Zemindary 68.
Sugars: Balrampur 36/4; Rohas 14/8.

Lack Of Support In Stock Exchange SATISFACTORY HALF YEAR SETTLEMENT IN MONEY MARKET

Gold Currencies Firmer Against Sterling WALL STREET QUIET WITH SMALL MOVEMENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange apart from small speculative demand in a few isolated cases markets were uninteresting and values eased on lack of support. In the money market the end of the half year settlement passed satisfactorily owing to previous careful preparations which counteracted the usual credit disturbance.

On exchanges, gold currencies were firmer against sterling causing control intermittently to sell francs. Cotton sharply recovered on reconsideration of American loan cotton releases.

Rubber was firm with a good demand. Wall Street was quiet and movements were small.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 30
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, June 19, 1936	£97 1/4
Monday, June 22, 1936	£97 3/4
Tuesday, June 23, 1936	£97 7/8
Wednesday, June 24, 1936	£97 3/4
Thursday, June 25, 1936	£97 3/4
Friday, June 26, 1936	£97 7/8
Monday, June 29, 1936	£97 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 30

Kaffirs were firm and fairly active. General business was poor. Home industries were generally easier. Internationals were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol	(£85 1/2)
£85 1/2	
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan	(£107 5/8)
£107 5/8	
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	(£109 1/8)
£109 1/8	
5 per cent Indian Loan	(£117 1/4)
£117 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	(£106 1/2)
£106 1/2	
4 per cent Victory Bonds	(£115 1/2)
£115 1/2	

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference	(20-9)
20-9	
Marks and Spencer Spills Share	(£4 5/8)
£4 5/8	
Hydro Electric (£2 5/8)	£7 5/8
Musical Industries (24-9)	24-9
Princhin Johnson (47-9)	47-3
Imperial Chemical (30-9)	30-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2)	9-4 1/2
Woodworth New Ford (135-3)	135-3
Realisation 1936 (£92)	£91 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (34-9)	34-9
University Ordinary (33-9)	33-9
Ford Motors (31-9)	31-9
Cable Wire (£27 1/2)	27 1/2
British American Tobacco	(116-3)
116-3	
Camera A.M. (£29)	29
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary	(158-9)
158-9	
P and O S N Company Defd	(22-0)
22-0	
Distillers (103-6)	103-6
Bred and Dyer (7-10 1/2)	7-10 1/2
British Celanese (10-7 1/2)	10-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (32-0)	32-0
Cordulans Ordinary (50-10 1/2)	50-6
50-6	
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2)	6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary	(27-0)
27-0	
Inter Nickels (30) 49 3/8	
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-4)	8-4
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2)	£102 1/2
102 1/2	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 30

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motors (dol 66 1/2) dol 66 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 33 7/8
U.S. Steel Common (dol 61 3/8) dol 60 1/8
U.S. Steel Preference (dol 129) unquoted.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. two crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 30th June 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,01,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-6 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 99-12-3 allotted approximately 52 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000. The average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-13-0 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. two crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 7th July 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 10th July 1936. Other conditions are as usual.
During the week ended the 26th June 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,78,25,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Teas: Ellenbarrie 238; Hasimara 38; Tezpur ordy 8/4.
Debitures: Three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Municipal 104/4; five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 115/8 small lot—A. P.

NEW TRAVANCORE LOAN

Issue Of Fifty Lakhs At 3 1/2 Per Cent.

TRIVANDRUM, June 30.
A notification by the Travancore Government announces the issue of Rs. fifty lakhs Travancore three and half per cent. loan 1956. The loan which is free from Travancore income-tax is made for the purpose of financing productive schemes such as the Pallivasal hydro-electric scheme and for meeting the Travancore Government's share in the loan required for capital expenditure on the fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour. All Travancore Government treasuries and various branches of the Central Bank of India, throughout India and Burma, have been authorised to accept subscriptions from July 8th. The subscription list will be closed as soon as applications upto Rs. 50 lakhs approximately have been received but in no case will the list be kept open after July 9th. Issue will be at par. The loan will be repayable at par on 16th August, 1956. In order that the people of Travancore may have the fullest opportunities for investment in the loan, arrangements have been made with the Central Bank of India to finance the applications of such persons who have not got sufficient ready cash to apply for the loan. Such investors can deposit with their applications ten per cent. of the loan required by them. The Central Bank of India will advance them the remaining ninety per cent. which must be repaid in nine equal monthly instalments of ten per cent. each or earlier. The notification also gives details of other particulars of this arrangement.—A. P.

WEAK TONE ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Calcutta, June 30

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—
Jute: The tone in this section remained weak throughout the latter part of the week under review, the opening being a little steadier. There is no prospect of an immediate settlement of the dispute between the two opposing groups of mills. The speculative counter Howrah showed recession in rates day to day and a drop of one rupee was registered during the week's trading, 48/4 and 47/2 being the high and low levels. The manufactured goods market opened steadier and remained steady but toward the close of the period an easy feeling was in evidence. The raw jute market remained steady throughout the week. A moderate turnover was recorded in investment shares but the ruling prices were a trifle easier than those recorded last week. Rumours of lesser dividend of Kamarhaty adversely affected the share price as the price was brought down to 468 there being sellers at this rate. Kankarhah changed hands at 385. Kinnison were marked at 530. Kelvin were in request at 433 with sellers reserved. Anglo-India were priced at 378, Bally and Barnagar were done at 173 and 128, the close being easier. Budget Budget were recorded at 258, Belvedere 333, Cheviot 173, Orient 169, Fort William were quoted 253, Fort Gloster 42x. In Bird group Auckland were good at 169, Standard 265, Dalhousie 280. A deal in India was recorded at 260. In small priced shares National were ruling 20/10, Clive 2/6, Hukumchand 9/10, Agarpara 19/8, Meghna 19/12, Presidency 3/12, Northbrook 37/8, Reliance 65, Nuddia 37/12, Ganges 46/8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 27-7 1/2
Gula Kelampung (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-9) 31-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 62-6
Rio Tinto (413 5/8) 413 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (62-9) 63-3
Rand Inam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Goddard New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Modder New (£11-9) 11-3
Sub Nigel (£12) 12-2
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (20-6) 20-6
Shell Transport (95-7 1/2) 95-0
Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£27) £27
L. M. R. Defd (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
L. M. R. Defd (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Dutch (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London Board G Stock (£103 1/4) £103 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 30

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motors (dol 66 1/2) dol 66 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/4) dol 33 7/8
U.S. Steel Common (dol 61 3/8) dol 60 1/8
U.S. Steel Preference (dol 129) unquoted.

COTTON STRADDLES

On Tuesday, the 30th June 1936, tenders to the amount of £320,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 3rd July 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 26th June 1936 was £225,000.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 30th June 1936, tenders to the amount of £320,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 3rd July 1936 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 26th June 1936 was £225,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS. June 30.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Alpbore of 3241 Reg. tons, Capt. L. Parfitt arrived from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. City of Hankow of 4735 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Jones arrived from Montreal via Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Kneko arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Moji, Sakato, Shanghai, Hongkong, Penang, Singapore, Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Garmula of 3234 Reg. tons, Capt. J. N. Collins sailed for Rangoon via Calicut and Colombo with local cargo.

Jasper Finlay and Coy.'s s.s. Hesperia of 2380

Release Of Additional Loan Cotton

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 30.	
B C RATES—	1/6 1/32
T T D D	
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D June	1/6 3/32
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 3/4
Banks selling T T	268 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	569
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	56 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	50 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 5/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	5.02 3/4
29th instant	5.02 3/4
Japan/London	1/2 1/16
30th inst.	1/2 1/16
Java/London	7.34 1/2
30th instant	7.34 1/2
Hongkong/London	1/3 9/16
30th instant	1/3 9/16
Shanghai/London	1/3 3/8
30th instant	1/3 3/8
London/Paris	75.78
29th instant	75.78
London/Berlin	20.78 1/2
29th instant	20.78 1/2
London/Stockholm	15.35
29th instant	15.35
London/New York	12.44 1/2
29th instant	12.44 1/2
London/Amsterdam	19.39 1/2
29th instant	19.39 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady	
Gold 27th instant	26-18 1/2
Gold 29th instant	26-18 1/2
Silver London Ready	19 11/16
27th instant	19 11/16
Silver London Forward	19 11/16
27th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready	45
27th instant	45
29th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
27th instant	3/4 p.c.
29th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos	3/4 p.c.
27th instant	3/4 p.c.
29th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone—Easy.	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 27

Our sugar market ruled quiet during the week under review, prices fluctuating by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. There was a continued pressure on sales of Indian sugars even for distant positions at a small premium over ready rates and consequently there was entire lack of buying interest in Java sugar except for outports in small quantities. The market for Indian sugar (ready) remained quiet with slighter easier tendency on account of heavy arrivals and poor demand owing to monsoon. As regards forward there is a limited interest at present. Cawnpore market reported to be steady during the week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in the local market were as under—

Java ready Rs. 13/7/6 and Rs. 13/7/6

May 4 and 4

June 4/2 and 4

July 4/1 and 3/15

Aug/Sept 4/0/6 and 3/15

Oct/Dec 4 and 3/14

Deshi ready 12/5 to 13/3 and 12/4 to 13

Java market reported to be quiet. Nivas' limits being unchanged at F. 8/90 for W. C. India.

Arrivals: There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week. S. S. Naranga arrived during the week with about 7200 bags of Deshi sugar. Deshi sugar received by rail during the week estimated at about 8000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.—

Ready Rs. 13/7/6

Transshipment Rs. 3/15 F B H

Shipment May Rs. 4 F B H

Shipment June Rs. 4 F B H

Shipment July Rs. 3/15 F B H

Shipment Aug/Sept Rs. 3/15 F B H

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 3/14 F B H

Britannia Sugar Ready Rs. 15/4

African Sugar Ready Rs. 12/13

Russian Sugar Ready Rs. 13/8

Deshi Sugars Ready Rs. 12/4 to 13

Tone: Quiet.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 30.	
Receipts into Bombay on	
27th June	8,011
Receipts into Bombay to date	
since 1-1-1935	2,645,049
Receipts into Bombay same	
time last season	2,341,404
Increase	312,645

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 30.

Following a decline of 10 points in the New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 213/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 212/12. The undertone of the market was quiet and business was small which resulted in a narrow price movement.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York closing but the market opened firm at a rise of 4 points. In the local market there was slightly improved buying and the undertone of the market was fairly steady.

The market closed to-day at 3 p.m. being "Ashadi-Ekadasht" and closing quotations were as under:

Broach J/A	221 8
Broach A/M	213 4
Oomra July	205 8
Oomra D/J	193 4
Bengal July	186 0
Bengal D/J	156 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 29.	
Broach J/A Op. 220 3/4; Highest 221 1/2; Lowest 220 1/4; Closing 220 1/4	
Broach A/M Op. 213 3/4; Highest 214 1/4; Lowest 212 3/4; Closing 212 3/4	
Oomra July Op. 206 1/2; Highest 206 1/2; Lowest 205 1/4; Closing 205 1/4	
Oomra D/J Op. 193 3/4; Highest 193 3/4; Lowest 192 1/2; Closing 193	
Bengal July Op. 187 1/2; Highest 187 1/2; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 185 1/2	
Bengal D/J Op. 153 3/4; Highest 154; Lowest 153 3/4; Closing 153 3/4	
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M Settlement 217-36 Rs. 7	
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M (31-37) Rs. 24 1/2	

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, June 28	
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)	
Wheat seed and cotton rate per mani of 6 maund Bengal.	
Wheat Bombay pass	22-24
Wheat Malvi	14-18
Wheat Pici	17-18
Gram	14-15
Tilseed	33-40
Linseed bold brown	26-28
Joovar	10-12
Basra	12-14
Lisital	15-17
Tuwar	18-20
Ajwan	16-18
Macca	5-7
Cottonseed	10-12
Oil cakes	16-17
Mug green	16-18
Mug black	16-18
Chillies	60-65
Ghee	250-300
Cotton Malvi per boza of four maund	80-85
Cotton Malvi per boza	80-85
Cotton of 4 maund Bengal	75-80
Cotton Broach opening per khandi of 784 lbs.	216
Cotton Broach closing of 784 lbs.	216.8
Wheat flour Malda per bag of 95 seers	9.8
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers	10
Wheat flour Ata per bag of 95 seers	7
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 seers	3
Satan per than—	3/12
Hukumchand	3/10
Kalyanmal	3/8
Swadeshi	3/2
Rajkumar	3/2
Bhind	3/2
Malva	3/2
Bhandari	3/8
Shares:—	
100 P N Bhandari Ltd leases	45
State Mills	45
100 Indore Malwa United	50
Mills Ltd	50
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd	117
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd	117
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference	116
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.	104
100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd	40
100 Binod Mills Ltd	110
100 Swadeshi cotton and flour mills Ltd	8
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd	8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Limited	8
Bank of Indore Ltd	50
100 Hukumchand Indore Ltd	10
3 Indore Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.	1
Bullion—	
Gold Bar per tola	33
Silver bar per hundred tola	50

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 30.	
Java ready	13 6 0
June shipment	4 6 0
July shipment	3 14 0
Oct/Dec shipment	3 14 0
Kear ready	13 2 0
Sarra ready	13 1 0
Spot Java	F. 8.50

Commodity Credit Corporation Fix Prices—12-25 Cts. On 12 Cents And 11-25 Cts. On 11 Cents Loan Cotton Longs Inclined To Secure Profits New Crop Prospect Remains Dominating Factor

There was considerable realising in New York cotton market on Monday following the Government announcement regarding releases of loan cotton.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that additional loan cotton will be released for immediate domestic and export use at the minimum prices of 12.25 cents on 12 cents and 11.25 cents on 11 cents loan cotton. Applications for release will be accepted up to midnight on July 20th.

The C. C. C. has made a statement that the demand for additional cotton became stronger both spinners and merchants claiming that they cannot get cotton which is badly needed for domestic spinning as well as for immediate export.

The situation remains fundamentally firm as price and time limitations make it unlikely that more cotton will be taken than needed for immediate needs. New crop prospect remains dominating market factor.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation but later recovered partially by bear covering. The announcement with regard to additional loan cotton releases upset the cotton market but subsequently buying reduced the loss to about forty points per bale. Operators are now awaiting the effects of the statement on spot cotton.

The time allowed for release of loan cotton and prices fixed both indicate that only required cotton will be taken up. This additional release will ease the situation to some extent but fundamentally the situation remains firm and the prospect of new crop will dominate the situation.

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 points with October 11.61 and under steady liquidation prices declined further by 7 points and October was quoted 11.54 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices improved 9 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 11.63 which was the highest level for the day. The undertone of the market was good and prices closed at a net decline of 11 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.39c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 6.22. There was Bombay and local liquidation on reports of early release of loan cotton and stop loss orders were uncovered. Later on prices steadied on covering influenced by unfavourable weather. There was some straddle selling in distant months. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Midding American spot cotton price declined 8 points at 7.13d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close October was quoted 5.46 and January 5.44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. There was increased selling in Egyptian cotton in sympathy with weakness of American section. Sakels futures closed 11 to 13 points down with spot cotton one point lower at 9.39d. Uppers futures lost 6 to 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and prices were irregular. Sakels futures closed 3 points up to 2 points down while Ashmouni futures declined 5 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest	11.63—09
(2-36 p.m.)	
N. Y. October Lowest	11.54—18
(12-45 p.m.)	
Liverpool October Highest	6.25—04
Liverpool October Lowest	6.20—09
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—	
United States—General liquidation on United States loan announcement, awaiting American Reaction. Bearish temporary.	
Liverpool—Market affected unfavourably in anticipation of loan cotton selling on the "spot" market. Market held in check owing to continuance of drought in the west of the Mississippi.	
Liverpool—Fair profit taking influenced by additional Washington loan releases but situation fundamentally unchanged as price and time limitations make it unlikely that more cotton will be taken than needed for immediate consumption. New Crop prospect remains dominating market factor.	
New York—Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.	
New York—Terms loan release against any material decline and bullish on consumption. Continue bullish preferably May.	
New York—Good demand from spinners. Releasing well absorbed. Notwithstanding good rains in some sections of South-West Texas. Prefer buying.	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 29	
July	12.30—02
October	11.61—11
December	11.59—10
January	11.60—08
March	11.62—08
May	11.62—06
Midding spot	12.39—10

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 29	
July	12.30—02
October	11.61—11
December	11.59—10
January	11.60—08
March	11.62—08
May	11.62—06
Midding spot	12.39—10

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, June 29	
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	4.3 1/4

GOLD & SILVER NO BUSINESS IN SHARES

Bombay, June 30.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined one penny to £618-8 1/2 and Paris-London cross rate was one point down at 75.78. Dollar-sterling was quoted 5.02-27/32. London silver market was easy at a decline of 3/16d. 19 1/2d. Montreal market was quiet at a decline of 5 to 25 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1 2-3/8.

The local market remained entirely closed to-day. Nominal quotations were as under:

Gold	
Ready	34 4 9
Ashad Delivery	34 5 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 2 0
Shravan delivery	34 5 0
Shravan Teji-mandi	0 5 0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS	
London, June 29.	
3 per cent Indian Sterling	53 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling	97 7/8
Loans 1934/39	106 1/2
Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling	115 1/2
Loans 1950/55	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling	114 1/2
Loans 1942/47	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling	102
Loans 1949/52	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent British Consols	106 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

SEEDS MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, June 30.

To-day being "Ashadi Ekadasht" local groundnut and castorseed and cottonseed markets remained closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29.	
July	70 5/8d.
October	71 1/8d.
December	71 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 29.	
July	0.94 1/2c.
September	0.94 1/8d.
December	0.96 3/8c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS BOMBAY, June 30

Crops	
Wheat	4,585
Linseed	4,053
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseed	598
Peppercorn	25
Groundnuts	3,531
Castorseed	4,656
Rice	139
Mirabollams	4,433
Cottonseed	728
Mowrasseed	549
Gram	763
Jowar	1,863
Bajree	2,202
Indian Sugar	305

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 30.	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
In full-pressed Bales	2 days This year

Khandesh	
Central India	202
Barisi and Nagar	272,930
Hyderabad-Gaonani	165
Barar	244
Central Provinces	337,760
Total Omras	1,395
Dholera	566
N.W. Provinces	60
Rajputana	692
Sind-Punjab	124
Broach	105
Comptona and Diarwar	704
Western-Northern	663
Cocanada	146
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	16,377
Persian	9
American	35,390
Egyptian and African	150
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	462
Total	4,990

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	
Yesterdays This year	
Europe	516
Japan and China	6,216
Coast Ports	100
Un-country by Rail	195,386
Afloat in harbour for Ex-	
rope China and Japan	37,928
Total	6,833

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	
1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date	704,999
Receipts Yesterday	5,000
Exports to date	606,509
Stock at Ports	143,299
Stock at Interior	143,299
Towns 24.36	201,000
Stock at Liverpool	721,000
Visible supply	381,000
Quantity in sight	371,000
Quantity out of sight	792,000
June-36	114,299

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STA-

TISTICS (in 1,000's)	
Total forward	2,555
East Indian forward	496
Total stock	721
East Indian stock	98

**JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE**
go hand in hand.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL**
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

Tragic Waste Of Our National Wealth

Bombay's Appalling Infant And Child Mortality

III
In our national reconstruction, we as citizens, can ill-afford to ignore the important aspects of national wealth—a healthy population, mentally and physically alert and progressive.

It is illuminating to compare the figures of death of infants under one year in British India alone excluding Indian States with those of other countries for the period of three years per thousand population:—

British India	1931	1932	1933
	179	169	171

Can we not stop this tragic waste of the lives in our infants and children?

In the year 1932, in the city of Bombay alone there were 6,298 deaths amongst infants under one year, while for the year 1933 there were 8,320 deaths with an increase of 2,022 deaths over the preceding year.

The Causes
At this point let us consider the causes which show the reasons for the appeal to the read-



Children with no opportunity in life.

England and Wales	66	65	64
United States of America	62	59	58

From these figures it is evident that the English and American infant mortality gradually decreases year after year, while the Indian rate has a negligible drop for the year 1932 but increases for the year 1933.

Shocking Figures

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India states in his annual report for the year 1933 that from the registered deaths of 6,096,787 the rate for infants under one year was nearly 27 per cent; for children between one to five years was 18 per cent; and for those between five to ten years was 5 per cent. How shocking it is to know that the number of deaths among children below five years of age was so high.

Still more amazing comparison is in the year 1933 when the death rate in England and Wales for infants under one year was only 7.4 per cent of the total deaths; for children between the ages of one to five years was only 3.1 per cent of the total; and for those between five to ten years was only 1.4 per cent of the total.

ers of "The Chronicle" and citizens of Bombay, to bestir themselves and see that Bombay becomes as healthy a city as it is beautiful:—

1. Bad housing conditions, with no facilities for fresh air and sunshine.
2. Ignorance of the expectant mother in regard to matters relating to herself and care of infant after delivery.
3. Lack of trained and proper medical aid and free advice especially suited to individual cases.
4. Lack of pure water supply for the maintenance of better health.
5. Lack of facilities for better conservancy and effective removal of sewage.
6. Prevalent of innumerable diseases harmful to the best development of body and mind of children.
7. Lack of hygienic environmental conditions making hereditary diseases more pronounced and complicated infants and children.
8. Unskillful handling of diseases by untrained and unsanitary "dais."
9. Insufficient and inferior food, without any provision to supply proper and wholesome milk.
10. Neglect of physical defects due to lack of information and free clinics for the public.
11. Lack of opportunity to play and physical recreation for the growing children.



(Left): Mother of three children, poorly fed and improperly housed in huts made out of sheets of kerosene oil-tins, broken lumber, cardboard and gunny bags. (Right): Poverty-stricken, under-nourished and ill-clad (or rather, unclad) children in Madanpura slum area.



Poverty-stricken and under-nourished children in New Nagpada slum-area.

12. Uncurbed debilitating habits and excess brought on through ignorance and maladjustment.

13. Premature child labour, without any legislation against employing children under fifteen.

Most Devastating Result
The most devastating result is that India, generation after generation, has gradually fallen to the lowest level among the nations of the world. The reduced vitality of the majority of the people has brought on physical degeneration to such an extent that the intellectual and physical growth of many a Indian is arrested.

Poor Intellectual Production
The intellectual production in India is far below that of America, where a book printed only five years ago is considered out of date because of creative advancement in new thoughts and new ideas.

The material production in India is far below that of America where large scale production is universal because of increased efficiency which, in turn, is due to increased vitality or power of endurance. This increased production increases their national wealth bringing to every citizen his share of general prosperity.

What America is Doing
Americans have always championed the cause of child welfare, knowing well that children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. They have established nursery schools for working mothers

children throughout their country. Their legislation prevents child labour. Their schools for all children provide free elementary education, free noon lunch comprising wholesome milk, crackers and other eatables containing vitamins necessary for a growing child. Their well-trained doctors and nurses provide all medical aid necessary for children free of charge. Their well-kept recreation grounds under the supervision of trained men and women are a source of great joy and happiness among the children.

Not content with providing such facilities for the growing generation, the people of America go further and carry on a very vigorous campaign every year throughout their country with such slogans as: "Better Health Month," "Better Teeth Week," "Better Sight Month," "Drink Plenty Milk," "Eat More Fruits," and so on, all in the interest of their future citizens.

To-day, all modern and progressive nations of the world such as Japan, Turkey, Soviet Russia, Britain, France, Italy and Germany are deeply concerned with the question of national reconstruction and are giving their undivided attention not to the older generation but to infants and youths of the country on whom rests the future of every country.

While we are awake to the needs of New India, we have not yet,

MUNICIPAL TAXES IN ARREARS

Bill To Amend Bombay Dist. Act To Enable Recovery

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Tuesday, publishes Bill No. X of 1936, a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill states:

The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, does not contain any provision for the recovery of arrears of taxes levied in a notified area which has been abolished. The Bill seeks to remedy this deficiency in the law.

It is proposed to give retrospective effect to Section 2 of the Bill from the 14th February 1935, in order to make it legally possible for the municipalities of Bandra and Vile Parle to recover the arrears of taxes due to the defunct notified area committees of Santa Cruz and Andheri, respectively, which were included within the limits of these municipalities from the 15th February 1935.

The following are the proposed amendments to the 1901 Act:

- (1) When by reason of the cancellation, under sub-section (2) of section 190, of a notification issued under section 187 or 188, any area ceases to be a notified area, the property (including arrears of taxes) and rights which, prior to such cancellation, vested in the person or committee appointed for such area under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 188 shall, subject to all charges and liabilities affecting the same, vest in the local authority, if any, constituted for such area or within the limits of which such area is included, or if there be no such local authority, in His Majesty.

- (2) Any arrears of taxes vesting in a local authority under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable under the provisions of the Act under which such local authority is constituted as if the taxes were imposed and recoverable under that Act.

Provided that steps to recover such arrears of taxes shall be taken within a period of three years from the date on which they vest in the local authority.

- (3) Any arrears of taxes vesting in His Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

- (4) Where any property and rights vest in His Majesty under sub-section (1), the proceeds thereof shall, after satisfying all charges and liabilities affecting the same, be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said area in such manner as Government may think fit.

3. The amendment contained in section 2 shall be deemed to have been made on and to have effect from the 14th February 1935.

Unfortunately, begun seriously to think of the pressing need for healthy infants and vigorous youth—assets in our national wealth.

No Sign Of Recovery In Textile Industry

Share And Stock Brokers' Association President Describes Reduced Duties On Lancashire Goods As Last Straw On Camel's Back

The annual general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at noon on Tuesday at the Association Hall, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presided. He characterised the criticisms appearing in the press and by the Indian Merchants' Chamber as unfair.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE
The stopping of the forward dealings in September last had been described as a crisis. But, he said, there was really no crisis. This drastic action had to be taken in order to prevent a crisis which was sought to be brought about, he alleged, by the premeditated attempt on the part of a few "professional jobbers" to manipulate the market in such a way as to smash the prices and create a panic.

THE LAST STRAW.
He said that there were no signs of improvement in the cotton mill industry and the new reductions of import duties on Lancashire goods was last straw on the camel's back thanks to the protection given, the sugar industry was developing. The iron and steel industry also had entered upon a prosperous stage and the cement industry too may be expected to progress under the merger scheme. The Directors Report and the Accounts for the year 1935 was then adopted.

TECHNICAL IRREGULARITY.
It appears that the membership

card of a certain member had been forfeited. The Board had disposed of the card and they now asked the permission of the general body, to pay the balance of money realised from the sale of the card to the family of the member.

Several members hotly maintained that the action of the board was illegal and that they could not dispose of the card of a member without declaring him a defaulter. The president admitted that the Board had committed a technical irregularity and not an illegality. But the Board had done so in the best interests of the Association. He also assured the members that such action would not be taken in future.

After some discussion the meeting approved of the action of the Board.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMISSION.
Certain members had made a requisition that the clearing-house commission charged to members should be reduced. It was resolved ultimately that the present rate should be maintained till the clearing-house fund reached 8 or 10 lacs of Rupees. The question of reduction may be considered afterwards. The president mentioned, in this connection, that the fund would be needed to put up a new trading hall with all modern conveniences in the place of the present one.

A. R. MUDALIAR FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, June 29.
Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, who has been appointed member of the Indian Council, intends to leave for Bombay on Thursday "en route" for England. The editorial staff of "The Justice" entertained Mr. Mudaliar, who has been an honorary editor of "The Justice" for about ten years, at tea in honour of his appointment.—A. P.

Justice Rowland Made Permanent

SIMLA, June 30.
Mr. Justice Rowland has been appointed permanent Judge of Patna High Court from August 21, when Mr. Justice Macpherson retires.—United Press.

Congress Candidates For U. P. Council

LUCKNOW, June 30.
A meeting of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held here in the first week of July when it is understood Congress candidates for the U. P. Legislative Council (Upper House) will finally be approved. The meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board will also be held along with this.—United Press.

WHAT ZAMINDARS HAVE TO SAY

Bihar Congress Circular On Peasants' Plight

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, June 30.
Like the United Provinces, the condition of the Bihar Peasantry is much deplorable and there are numerous complaints against the zamindars. For maintaining the traditional cordial relations and for redressing the grievances of the peasantry, the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee had appointed an Inquiry Committee. That Committee toured the province and collected details of their grievances from peasants.

Now the Committee is anxious to know what the zamindars have to say on their behalf. For achieving this, the Committee has issued a circular to the zamindars of the province pointing out the necessity for maintaining cordial relations between both the parties and arrive at a settlement amicably. "Therefore the Committee requests you, if you like you, or your representative to place before the Committee your version of the state of affairs. It is understood that this move has the full support of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Rules For Election To Be Published Shortly

JUBBULPORE, June 30.
The rules of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly for the General and Muhammadan Constituencies of this District have already been prepared and printed. This will soon be published for inviting objections to enable people to make claims before the revising authority.

The rules for Commerce, Industry, Labour, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Landlords Constituencies are under preparation and will be ready soon. Persons who are entitled to vote on account of educational qualifications have been asked to submit their applications to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, for urban areas, and to the Tahsildars for rural areas, before the 10th July. A supplementary list of these will be prepared soon after that date.—A.P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



A King By Night